The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

An Anglo-French Fleet of War-Steamers Coming.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

A Number of Foreign Ministers Appointed and Confirmed.

The Fort Sumpter Question Still in the Dark.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS SAY

Gov. Houston and Gen. Hamilton Stumping Texas Against Secession.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, March 28.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

I am informed by one of the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy that they have not received any dispatches indicating the policy of the present Administration. They are satisfied that Fort Sumpter will be, if it be not already, evacuated, and they await advices from the Provisional Government at Montgomery. They expect to know in a few days what course Mr. Lincoln will pursue in relation to their new Confederacy, but they deny utterly the story current here to-night that they have received advices of Sumpter's evacuation.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Advices received here from Charleston indicate that a violent debate is likely to take place in the confidential caucus of the Convention relative to the adoption of the new Constitution for the Confederate States, the objection being to the Slave-trade clause and the admission of non-Slaveholding States. It will probably be ratified, however, by a large majority.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN OFFICE.

Newspaper men had better keep away from Washington, for Secretary Seward seems to nab and exile every one of them who happens within his reach. Two more unfortunates went by the board to-day, viz.: J. S. Pike, of the *Tribune*, who was nominated and confirmed Minister to the Hague, and James E. Harvey, of the same establishment, Minister to Portugal. In view of these appointments, nobody henceforth can doubt Mr. Seward's magnanimity, whatever else they may say of him. Of course, there are those ill-natured enough to charge their success to a desire of the Administration to get rid of them.

A SATISFACTORY CHANGE.

Cassius M. Clay is much gratified with his transfer from the Madrid to the St. Petersburgh Mission, as the latter, strange to say, was his choice.

CARL SCHURZ FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

The appointment of Carl Schurz to the Spanish Mission, delights his German friends, who are serenading him to-night.

FOGG GAINS MORE THAN HE LOSES.

Geo. C. Fogg's accidental loss of the Commissionership of Patents proved his gain, and he takes the Mission to Switzerland, one of the most agreeable in Europe. No man deserves it more. A strong effort was made to retain Fay, but it was deemed important in the present crisis to have somebody there fresh from the people to represent the country.

HOME APPOINTMENTS.

Edward J. Chase, of Lockport, brother of Secretary Chase, was nominated Marshal of the Northern District of New-York.

A. B. Dickison, of Steuben County, N. Y., was nominated Minister to Nicaragua.

These nominations were suddenly determined upon, and sent in at the last hour, just in time to be acted upon before adjournment. So too, at the eleventh hour, Gen. Sherman was thrown overboard, and Thomas McElrath nominated for Appraiser-General, to the astonishment of all outsiders.

No nomination for District-Attorney of New-York was made. As Roosevelt's resignation has never yet been accepted, it is maintained that there is no vacancy yet, and that the new nomination can be made during the recess.

The fact that Winter Davis, of Maryland, has not been nominated for any position yet, revives the rumor that he is in training for the Supreme Court Bench.

Elisha Whittelsey accepts the First Comptrollership of the Treasury, and the appointment will be made immediately on his arrival. The Treasury has commenced issuing bonds in payment of certain claims, passed by the last Congress.

The Senate confirmed all the nominations pending, and adjourned *sine die*.

A SENSATION PRODUCED.

Mr. Trumbull's resolution, introduced to-day, created quite a sensation in town, and some consternation among Southern men, who apprehended that it foreshadowed some newly-determined policy of the Executive. The reverse is doubtless the fact, and Trumbull's purpose probably was to put himself on the record, and make capital for future home consumption.

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE

Soon after the Senators get away, the President will be ready to proceed deliberately with the distribution of patronage in the various States. The remaining New-York appointments will probably be taken up and disposed of first in order, and then the California appointments, it is thought, will be promptly made. The President and Secretaries will have occasion for scrupulous care in making their selections of officers for the Pacific Coast. A more desperate set of bad men never sought to control Federal appointments, than are some of those who seek to be intrusted with official position in the State of California at the present hour.

DODGES TO EVADE INVESTIGATION.

In some of these California cases distinct and specific charges of dishonesty have been preferred, which the candidates attempt to parry by producing *general* testimonials to good character, signed by respectable men, who can only testify that, so far as they know, their *protégés* never stole anything, but who do not touch the point of disproving the specific facts involved in the charges made. Of course such testimony will not be allowed to override the positive and specific statements of reputable men, who indicate their readiness to make them good or abide the consequences. There are good men and true Republicans enough in all the States to fill the offices—so that there is no necessity for accepting those against whom reasonable suspicion lies.

APPOINTMENTS OF UNION MEN.

A delegation of Union men from the Border States have waited upon the President to urge the propriety and importance of considering the Union element of the South in the distribution of appointments. This presentation of the case was not necessary in order to set Mr. Lincoln right upon the point in question,—for he already fully understood the importance of the policy suggested, and has followed it so far as opportunity has occurred. That few appointments in the South have hitherto been made, results solely from the fact that applications have not been pressed from that quarter, while members of Congress from the Free States have quite exhausted the time of the Executive in considering cases presented by them in person.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE CONTEST.

It is due to Dr. Phelps and Z. K. Pangborn, the rival contestants for the Boston Post-Office, to say that the struggle between them is a perfectly amicable one, and that they contrive to be the best of friends, though each seeks to win for himself the prize which only one of them can have. They are quite agreed upon one point,—to wit, that the decision ought to be made in favor of one or the other of themselves,—and either would rather see the other get it, than to have it be given to any third party. No matter which wins, the other will yield with a good grace; but if any new man is appointed, the friends of both will have occasion to feel seriously aggrieved.

CHIEF-ENGINEER OF THE NAVY.

The appointment of Mr. Isherwood to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy sadly disappoints the several applicants for the place outside of the service, but is very gratifying to the Engineer corps.

PRESENTATION OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTER.

Chevalier Bertinatti, the representative at Washington of Sardinia, was yesterday formally presented to the President in his new character of Minister Plenipotentiary. The President, in cordially welcoming him, expressed the pleasure with which he hailed the new position which Sardinia now holds in the family of nations.

THREATS OF ASSASSINATION.

The old game of intimidation is essayed again by parties here who find their designs upon the Administration interfered with, and threats of personal attack upon those who boldly expose the unfitness of men for place are indulged in. But the ruffian's argument will hardly avail to accomplish its end, and silence any man who feels that he has a disagreeable duty to perform, either through the Press or by personal representations to the Executive. A hint of this character is needed, and those who take it will do well to observe it also.

THE LONDON TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

William H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, had an interview with Mr. Seward, and was presented by him to the President. Mr. Russell, after a few days sojourn here, goes South, and expects to remain some time in New-Orleans.

SECESSIONISTS STICK TO THEIR BOOKS.

I have been put in possession of several letters from members of Congress in the seceding States, who have written to Washington to have forwarded to them their quota of Congressional books, exactly as though they still considered themselves members of the United States Congress. In some instances their letters are franked as those of "M. C.'s," but all of them are dated from "The Confederate States of North America." The books will be sent,—for even in such trifles there is no disposition to recognize secession.

DISPATCHE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, March 28.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, Minister to Spain, in place of Cassius M. Clay, who declined.

James S. Pike, of Maine, Minister Resident at the Hague.

Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia.

Robert M. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic.

James E. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident to Portugal.

George G. Fogg, of New-Hampshire, Minister Resident to Switzerland.

James H. Wambull, of New-Jersey, Consul at Talcahuana.

Andrew B. Dickinson, of New-York, Minister Resident to Nicaragua.

Edward Jordon, of Ohio, Solicitor of the United States Treasury.

Benj. F. Isherwood, of New-York, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

Geo. W. Lane, Judge of the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama.

Edwin C. Larned, Attorney for Illinois; Herman Cox, Attorney, and Edwin R. Glascock, Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee.

Edward J. Chase, Marshal for the Northern District of New-York.

James L. Collins, of New-Mexico, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that Territory.

L. La Cadie, of New-Mexico, Agent for the Indians of that Territory.

Walter A. Burleigh, Indian Agent for the Yanctou Sioux, at Fort Randall.

Collectors of Customs—Cornelius W. Iglehardt for Sacketts Harbor; Stephen D. Poole at Newbern, N. C.

Surveyors of Customs—Clark Dunham for Burlington, Iowa; Jacob Anthony, New-Albany, Indiana; Halsey F. Cooper, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Zachariah Jellison, Appraiser for Boston.

Thos. McElrath, Appraiser for New-York.

The following nominations for Postmasters were confirmed:

Albert Van Kleek at Poughkeepsie.
Wm. Stewart, at Binghamton, N. Y.
Geo. S. Bangs, at Aurora.
Ruclus Fuller, at Belvidere.
John L. Cripps, at Chicago, Ill.
Chas. Hall, at Oshkosh, Wis.
Martin E. Everts, at Rutland.
Geo. G. Benedict, at Burlington, Vt.
A. P. Miller, at Chillicothe.
C. Sherman Pyle, at Mount Vernon.
Geo. H. King, at Mansfield.
Bernard Bateman, at Zanesville.
Wm. T. Conly, at Dayton.
Columbus B. Mason, at Circleville.
H. L. McKee, at Tiffen.
Thomas C. McEwen, at Sandusky.
Chas. B. Griffin, at Newark, Ohio.
Hubbard M. Smith, Vincennes.
Moses Drake, Jr., Fort Wayne.
John M. Wilson, New-Albany.
Jos. C. Jones, at Terre Haute, Indiana.
Chas. Redfield, at Adrian, Michigan.
John S. Haines, at Great Falls.
Israel C. Dewey, at Hanover.
Nathaniel Lowe, at Dover.
Albin Beard, at Nashua.
Wm. B. Morrill, at Exeter.
Jos. P. Morse, at Portsmouth.
Thos. E. Hatch, at Keene.
Robt. M. Corning, Concord, N. H.

The gentleman appointed as United States District Attorney for New-Jersey, is Anthony Q. Keasbey. It was telegraphed incorrectly yesterday.

No question was taken by the Senate on the Convention proposed by Great Britain to submit the determination of the San Juan dispute to arbitration. Mr. Nesmith submitted his views against it, and was not willing to favor any mode of settlement which involved the possibility of loss of the Island to the United States. Mr. Sumner had intended to reply to Mr. Nesmith. The subject goes over till the next session.

Contrary to expectation, no nomination was made by the President to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court.

S. P. Hansum was tendered the Secretaryship of Nevada, but declined.

Mr. Archbold, late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, yesterday received a dispatch from Ex-Senator Mallory, offering him a similar position under the Government of the Confederate States, which he promptly declined.

The statement that United States troops have been ordered to land at Fort Pickens is untrue. No such orders have been or will be issued for the present.

James E. Harvey, who was to-day confirmed, unanimously and without a division, has been for twenty years a correspondent of newspapers North and South, and one of the editors of the Philadelphia *North American*.

About a dozen gentlemen connected with the Press have been appointed to foreign missions and other prominent positions.

Joseph S. Wilson, late Commissioner-General of the Land-office, has been returned to his former place as Chief Clerk of that Bureau.

The War Department has received the resignation of Capt. Josiah Gorga, of the Ordnance Department. This, it is said in Army circles, is owing to the influence of Col. Craige, Chief of Ordnance, in having him superseded as Superintendent of the Frankfort Arsenal by Capt. Wayandier, whose generally admitten efficiency as Assistant in that Bureau, it is added, was not appreciated by the Chief.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, Thursday, March 28.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws of the Union; that resistance to their enforcement, whether under the name of anti-coercion or any other name, is disunion, and that it is the duty of the President to use all the means in his power to hold and protect the public property of the United States and enforce the laws thereof, as well as in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas as within the other States of the Union.

Mr. Trumbull said he offered the resolution as expressive of the views he entertained. He desired to have it printed, and would be glad if he could have a vote on it.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (Dem.)—All on this side of the chamber will be glad to have a vote now.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) to Mr. Sumner—Did you hear the resolution read?

Mr. Sumner—I did not.

Mr. Breckinridge—Perhaps if you had you would not object to a vote on it.

Mr. Bright wished to vote on the resolution without debate, as he presumed every gentleman on his side of the chamber did.

Loud calls here arose on the Democratic side for the "Yeas and Nays" on the resolution.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) wished to say while he was a member of the Senate he was ready to give the President exactly that advice which belonged to the position which his constituents had assigned him, in the form and mode proposed by the Constitution, and agreeably to the usages of the Senate. Therefore he was not prepared at this very late day of the session to interpose his advice to the President on the great question which presents itself to the country.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.) referred to the President's recent message, in which the latter said it would be incompatible with the public interest to communicate to the Senate the dispatches of Major Anderson to the War Department. His object in calling for the information was to vindicate Major Anderson's reputation, which had been assailed by an article in a prominent Republican newspaper claiming to be predicated on his (Anderson's) dispatches. Major Anderson belonged to his (Powell's) State, (Kentucky,) and was a gallant, honest, brave, true-hearted man. He (Powell) repeated that he wanted the official dispatches published to show that Major Anderson has not misrepresented the facts relative to his true condition as to supplies.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that he would vote to go into Executive Session, desiring to bring the business of the session to a close, and for no other purpose.

The Senate then went into Executive Session by Yeas 25, (all Republicans except Mr. Johnson;) Nays 11, (all Democrats save Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Wade.)

When the doors were reopened, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make the Senate were ready to adjourn *sine die*.

Messrs. Baker and Bright were appointed the Committee.

Several Executive messages having been received, the Senate again went into Executive Session.

Subsequently a resolution, involving six or seven thousand dollars for the purchase of annals of Congress and register of debates, was discussed and postponed till December.

The President having no further communication to make, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 28.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the House yesterday, reported the following joint resolution, which was passed by a vote of 62 against 42:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the General Assembly to take any steps for a National Convention to propose any amendments to the Constitution as recommended by the State Convention.

COL. LAMON'S VISIT TO SUMPTER.

From the Charleston Courier.

Col. Lamon, of Illinois, formerly a law partner of Mr. Lincoln, reached this city unexpectedly on Sunday last, and although his name was recorded on the books of the Charleston Hotel, he passed unobserved until Monday, when, having sent his card to Gov. Pickens, he was received by his Excellency and had a conference of some length. About 1 P. M., Col. Lamon, accompanied by Col. Duryea, Aid to the Governor, left the city in the steamer *Planter*, Capt. Ferguson, and proceeded to Fort Sumpter. The tide being low the steamer was unable to reach the Fort wharf, but was met at a short distance by a boat commanded by an officer, who we understood was Lieut. Hall. After presenting a written communication to the Lieutenant, Col. Lamon was invited into the boat, accompanied by Col. Duryea, and they were taken into Fort Sumpter, where they remained about one hour. On the approach of the steamer to the Fort about half of the garrison collected on the wharf, and some half dozen officers were on the ramparts, using their spy glasses. After staying in the Fort for some time, Col. Lamon, accompanied by Major Anderson, took a walk around the ramparts of the fortification, the Major apparently explaining to his visitor the position of the Fort and its surroundings. While on the steamer the Envoy from Washington alluded several times to the importance of preserving the peace, and that he expected to leave immediately for Washington City, and hoped to return here in a few days. The last remark would indicate that so far as he was concerned, he bore no order for the evacuation of the fortress, and would give color to the opinion held by many, that the question of leaving is in debate between Major Anderson and the Washington authorities, each wishing to shift the responsibility off their own shoulders. This matter as it stands is becoming rather annoying to the public here, and the people are expecting with anxiety a final settlement, either peaceably or by the sword.

Col. Lamon left on Monday night on the 11 o'clock train of the Northwestern Railroad.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

A FLEET OF WAR STEAMERS TO BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS ON THE QUI VIVE—FRENCH SENTIMENT TOWARDS THE SOUTH, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Sunday, March 10, 1861.

The French and English Governments are *fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States*. The suggestion came from England, and France will furnish on her part three of her first-class new frigates; the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The precise object of this fleet it will be impossible to ascertain, as it will probably sail with sealed orders. We may surmise, however, that it is intended as an audience for the struggle which is soon to take place between brothers and friends in the United States—as a sort of escort of honor for the funeral of the Great Republic. The idea is said to have been provoked in the English Cabinet by the indignities offered to a British subject or subjects in the Southern States. We do not suppose, of course, that the fleet goes out with any hostile intent; its ostensible errand will be the protection of English and French subjects. But it is the custom to send fleets "of observation," when any great war is going on in a foreign country, and while observing, to pick up any little advantages that may offer for themselves; or when the sympathy of the fleet is all on one side, to send boats now and then accidentally between the contending forces, as England has twice done in the late Sicilian war, so as to protect a suffering friend at the right moment.

Spain, also, although not working in concert with France and England, is preparing to send to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a formidable force in men, ships and material.

At a concert at the Tuileries, two evenings ago, the Emperor again had a long conversation with Mr. Faulkner on the present troubles in the United States. His Majesty confined himself, however, to the asking of questions, and did not express any opinions or sentiments of his own. As the trouble grows more serious, he no doubt finds it wiser to become more diplomatic. But his silence, supposing him to be well advised of the progress of affairs, is not a good omen in any sense. Mr. Faulkner was able to inform the Emperor, in reply to his demand to that effect, that Mr. Lincoln had arrived at Washington, the news having been telegraphed through from Liverpool that day.

At this same concert at the Palace a high officer of the crown said to an American official: "So it seems your Republic is going to pieces?" "Oh, no, I hope not yet," was the reply. "Yes, but it will. No Republic ever stood so long, and never will. Self-government is a Utopia, Sir; you must have a strong Government as the only condition of a long existence."

It has been told me, in the most positive manner, that a Southern gentleman lately arrived here, has had an interview with the Emperor, and has secured, for the Southern Confederacy, a promise of recognition. He carries, also, in his pocket the skeleton of a treaty which should have been submitted to his Majesty, and met approval, as the basis of the treaty which is to follow the official recognition. This agent should have been told by the Emperor that, according to the provisions of the cession of Louisiana under the first Empire, France would have the right to reclaim her former Colony in case certain violations of the treaty of cession should take place. These violations having taken place long ago, and Louisiana having repudiated her allegiance to the Government of the United States, France intended, in case Louisiana maintained her independence of the United States, to assert her claim and bring the State back under the French flag.

But I do not believe one word of this whole story. It is one of the products of the excitement of the moment, for Americans are excited here as elsewhere.

But there is one fact in regard to the sentiment of the French Government, to which I have referred in former letters, and to which I wish again to call attention, since we have new manifestations of this sentiment every day. I refer to the change of tone since the threatened passage of the Morrill Tariff bill and the offer of free trade by the proposed Southern Confederacy. A writer in the *Constitutionnel* goes so far as to call it "the new policy" of the French Government, by which we are to understand that the great question of humanity involved in the institution of Slavery is to be overslaughed by that of commerce. But a great irritation prevails in Europe in regard to the American crisis; the demands on the manufacturers of England and France have nearly ceased, while the large importations of grain and cotton must be paid for in money. America is thus getting her coffers full of European gold, while the European manufacturers are suffering. At this inauspicious moment the Government of Washington is trying to pass a Tariff bill which will kill off what remains of European trade and ruin many of her manufacturers, while the new Confederacy offers Europe as a compensation free-trade. Is it strange then that we should see in the Government journals the words "new policy?" It is certain that since ten days all the journals in the interest of the Government, including the *Moniteur*, seem to be obeying a *mot d'ordre* on this subject, for they all speak in the same tone against the action of the Northern States, and in favor of that of the Southern.

Read, for example, the following extract from the weekly London money article, in the *Constitutionnel* of this city:

> "The perspective is unhappily darkened by the present state of affairs in America. The least we can expect is a violent rupture between the North and the South, a disastrous civil war, and a great derangement of the commercial relations with Great Britain, France and Germany.
>
> If we may judge by the later incidents that have occurred, we are justified in assigning another cause than Slavery for the secession movement of the South. For a long time an active antagonism has existed between the North and the South on purely economical questions. The Northern States, devoted principally to agriculture and manufactures, aimed principally at defending their industry against European competition by high tariffs. Holding an imposing majority in Congress, they constantly rejected the free-trade doctrines urged by the representatives from the South. The only concessions accorded were the great number of public functionaries, President and Vice President included, taken from the South. But from the day that Mr. Lincoln was elected, and the important offices fell to the North, the Slave States had no longer any compensation for the fiscal *régime*, to which they were subjected against their wills.
>
> The truth of this is brought into stronger relief by the new Tariff bill, which has taken the name of its author, Mr. Morrill, and to the support of which Mr. Buchanan stands pledged. This bill is nothing less than an average elevation of 20 per cent. on European products, and becomes thus for certain articles a veritable prohibition. The six States which have left the Union, and some of the Border States which still hesitate, are devoted almost exclusively to the culture of cotton, sugar and coffee. They do not produce enough grain to supply their own wants. Exchange with Europe is for them a supreme law of necessity, and this law imposes on them another one, that of favoring by as moderate tariffs as possible, the importation into their country of the products of the old world.
>
> That which is now taking place at New-York is not calculated to change the ideas of the Secessionists. To meet present and future necessities the Government of Washington has decided upon a Federal loan of forty millions of francs at 6 per cent. But this loan only found takers at 91, notwithstanding the extraordinary abundance of specie, notwithstanding the exceptional rates of money, fallen to less than 6 per cent. on good negotiable commercial paper, and notwithstanding the prodigious orders from England for cotton, grain, flour and other products.
>
> The United States, in effect, find themselves in a strange position. Menaced by civil dissensions and a war, they see arriving in their coffers the precious metals in proportions heretofore unknown. Nothing stops the flow—neither the embarrassment of commerce and of the British finances—neither the extraordinary rate of the legal interest in England, nor the like measures adopted by the Bank of France. This week we have sent from London, Southampton and Liverpool £400,000 sterling in gold, and a new expedition of £600,000 or £700,000 is announced. The total of the metalic cargoes surpasses, at this moment, 100,000,000 francs, in a period of about three months.
>
> Should we be alarmed, or should we felicitate ourselves on this flow of European capital towards America? We believe that no serious alarm need grow out of it. In exchange for our gold we have received enough of grain and flour to make up for a bad harvest this year; moreover, we have increased our supply of cotton, so as to insure for a long time the working of our fabrics and the wants of exportation of manufactured articles. If the separation into two Republics takes place in the midst of a war, and if the cotton crops are neglected, the extraordinary supply Great Britain has accumulated will be an excellent measure of precaution. If, on the contrary, secession takes place without effusion of blood and without any violent shock, our speculators will make up the interest on their advances, in buying less from the American market next year, from which cause there will be an inevitable fall on the growing crop. As for specie, submitted like other merchandize to the law of offer and demand, it will tend more and more towards a level, and will reflow towards Europe as it did before this singular overturning of all the former state of things."

American affairs were referred to yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies in the discussion on the Address to the Throne. The remarks were made by M. Kanigswarter, one of the first manufacturers of France, and the leading orator of the Imperial Party in the Chamber. M. Kanigswarter said:

> "In the United States a formidable crisis is placing two parties in opposition; it is difficult to foresee the issue, but we may, from the present moment, blame the want of energy of the President's of the American Union, in permitting the evil to gain ground. Nations and Sovereigns who fail in their duty are one day inevitably punished. Whilst America is gathering the bitter fruits of Slavery, we see an autocratic Sovereign on the point of giving a Constitution to his people, and the Emperor of Russia preparing for the emancipation of the greater part of his subjects."

The good people of Havre have been gratified with the sight of the Pelican Flag floating at the mast-head of a Mobile ship, the *Pilgrim*, now discharging cotton at that port. This flag was only hoisted as a show, however, for in the proper place for displaying the national colors floated the Stars and Stripes. A Havre paper says that the Pelican has been rejected by the Convention of Louisiana, because, according to naturalists, this bird is ugly, dirty and cowardly; he flees from danger and fears the female—qualities which do not suit Louisiana. They preferred, the paper adds, to adopt a flag of which the colors recalled to its children France and Spain—two countries which have left there such beautiful and dear souvenirs.

MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Galveston, Tuesday, March 26.

The Convention have elected Col. Ford and Lieut. Col. Bayer, as Commanders of the Regiment of Rangers, to serve twelve months on the frontier, in addition to the one ordered there by Secretary Walker.

On the 21st, Gov. Houston, and Hon. A. J. Hamilton, delivered speeches at Houston, both of them violently denouncing the State Convention and its acts, the Southern Confederacy and the new Constitution.

On the 22d, the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, after some debate, adopted the Constitution of the Confederate States, by an almost unanimous vote. The vote, on engrossment, was nearly unanimous for the Constitution.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

Richmond, Thursday, March 28.

The Committee of the Whole defeated the amendments proposed yesterday to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, by a vote of 47 to 74.

Mr. Fisher moved to amend the first resolution of the report, by striking out "the people of each State agreed to associate with the people of the other States upon a footing of exact equality," and inserting "each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party with its co-States, forming, as to itself, the other party." Rejected. Yeas, 14; Nays, 113.

The first resolution was adopted.

The second resolution was then taken up. It reads, "That African Slavery is a vital part of the social system of the States wherein it exists."

Mr. Wise moved to amend by inserting after the word "exists," the words, "and of the political system of the Federal Government." Lost—Yeas 37, Nays 90.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has passed a bill for the transfer of the James River Canal to the French Company.

The rumors of the transfer of guns from Bellona Arsenal, near Richmond, to fortress Monroe, were the basis of resolutions in the House to-day, protesting against the movement of arms, or an increase of armament by the Government within the limits of the State. Substitutes to the resolution were offered, and a long debate ensued, but no action was arrived at.

LATEST REPORTS FROM PENSACOLA.

New-Orleans, Thursday, March 28.

Pensacola dates to the 26th have been received here.

The *Brooklyn* left Pensacola, and it was supposed she had gone to Key West to obtain provisions.

Troops of the Confederate States continued to arrive at Pensacola in large force, and the number would soon reach five thousand men concentrated at that place.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

New-Orleans, Thursday, March 28.

The Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad are responding liberally to the call of the President of the Road for an advance of one dollar on each share, and many are paying the whole amount at once.

SOUTHERN REVENUE STATIONS.

Confederate States of America,
Treasury Department,
Montgomery, March 19, 1861.

In pursuance of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1861, entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional ports and places of entry and delivery, and appoint officers therefor, I hereby establish the following ports and places of entry and delivery, that is to say:

Norfold, at Nelms' Landing on the Mississippi River.

Hernando, on the Mississippi and Central Railroad.

Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Eastport, on the Tennessee River.

Corinth, at the crossing of the Mobile and Ohio, and of the Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Athens, on the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski.

Stephenson, at the junction of the Georgia Railroad, the Western and Atlantic, and various other railroads.

Chester, at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia, and of the King's Mountain Railroad.

Florence, at the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester, and of the Northeastern, and of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroads.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

Mr. John Weed, of Rochester, has just returned home from an eight months absence in the employ of the Overland Mail Company. He reports that at some points on the Texas division, the Union sentiment continues strong, and in other places the people are almost unanimous in favor of secession. The Texas Rangers had threatened Fort Fillmore, in Arizona. It has one company of mounted rifles. Fort Buchanan has two companies of infantry and one company of dragoons. The number of Government troops quartered at Fort Breckinridge is unknown. At Fort Davis, Texas, 280 miles from Mesilla, the troops are throwing up embankments, in anticipation of an attack. At Sherman, Texas, the *Union men had organized a company of 300 Rangers, and were determined to resist the ordinance of secession, and to stand by the stars and stripes as long as they have ammunition!*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$409,150 IN TREASURE.

Surrender of the Citadel of Messina to the Italians.

Concessions of the Czar to Poland.

Progress and Present State of the Roman Question.

Late and Interesting from India and China.

THE WAR IN NEW-ZEALAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Petrie, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 13th, and from Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *City of Baltimore* brings the United States mails.

Including the gold by the *City of Baltimore*, the total sent to America since end of November is about £4,480,000.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool at about 1 A. M. on the 11th, and the *Jura* on the forenoon of the 12th inst.

The *Kangaroo* reached Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 13th inst.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland March 2, arrrived at Liverpool, March 14.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York March 2, touched at Southampton on the 13th, and landed the English portion of her mails and passengers.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th inst., a bill to amend the law relating to the marriage of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in Ireland, was read a first time.

Mr. Gregory had given notice in the House of Commons of his intentions on an early day to call the attention of Government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

A subscription had been set on foot in London to enable M. Kossuth to defend the action which the Austrian Government had commenced relative to the Hungarian notes in preparation in London.

Sir Charles Wyke, British Minister to Mexico, was about to sail for the scene of his labors. The London *Times* says in its City Article:

> "This appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary was made 14 months ago, and notice was given in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Butt that on Friday next he will ask Lord John Russell 'Whether Sir Charles Wyke has as yet proceeded to his mission; and, if not, when he is likely to do so?' Mr. Butt is also to inquire 'Whether the Foreign Office has received any official intimation of any measures adopted by the present Mexican Government to carry into effect the engagements entered into with the holders of the bonds of the Republic?'"

The discussion on the Address was commenced in the Corps Legislatif on the 11th inst. The Italian question formed the principal staple of the debate. M. Kobb-Bernard made a strong attack upon the policy of the Government in Italy—maintaining that the policy in England had been victorious, while that of France had become, in spite of herself, the support of revolution. He concluded by saying:

> "The moment has arrived to choose between principles which give life and those which destroy. Let us not lose sight of the fact that there is something worse than a subverted Government, and that is a Government which follows a suicidal policy."

M. Billault replied:

> "The Government protests against the preceding speech, against the reproach that the dignity of France had been lowered, and against the imprudent menace that disturbances might break out in the country. I shall afterwards show that the policy of France is Catholic, but at the same time liberal; that it has never been ultra montane; and, finally, that it will remain a French policy."

M. Baroche, in the name of the Government, denied that France was agitated, and said: "Agitation only reigns where hostile parties mask themselves in order to attack the policy of the Emperor."

The debate was continued on the 12th, several members maintaining that English policy had triumphed in Italy, and that it was entirely hostile to the policy of France.

The debate terminated on the 13th. M. Kellor examined all the phases of the Emperor's Italian policy. He criticized the course followed by France, and warmly defended the temporal power of the Pope. He considered that the Government appears to renounce all its former engagements. Its condescension seems to be assured to the spoilers and its rigors to those who had been despoiled; nothing, he said, justified such conduct. It is not before Piedmont that France has moved backward, behind Piedmont there is an astute power, of whom Sardinia is the tool. This power is the revolution supported by England personified in the person of Orsini. [Prolonged agitation and very loud murmurs in the House.]

M. Kellor also recalled the manifestations of the army and of the great bodies of State who, at the time of the attempt against the life of the Emperor, desired that the guilty parties should be reached, who were preparing all those machinations under the shelter of the hospitality of England.

Another Conference on the Syrian question was held in Paris on the 11th. It was said that an agreement between the Powers on this question would soon take place.

The drafts of the Ottoman Government for £400,000 on M. Mires, which matured on the 12th, were duly provided for.

The new Dutch Ministry is announced. It includes Baron Zuylen Van Nyvelat, Foreign Affairs; M. Godefroi, Justice; Baron Van Heemsbra, Interior; M. V. Goudriaan, Finance; Col. V. Casembroot, War; and M. J. Loudon, Colonies.

The Sardinian Minister of War is said to have decided on razing the fortifications off Gaeta to the ground.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Zanolini, President by Senority, made a speech in which he expressed the hope that Rome was about to be made the Capital of Italy, and that the deliverance of Venice was approaching. He also eulogized Garibaldi.

Ratazzi, the chosen President of the Chamber, in his speech on taking the Chair, applauded the speeches of Prince Napoleon and M. Von Vincke, praised Garibaldi, and expressed confidence on the solution of the questions of Rome and Venice.

Count Cavour, in presenting a project of law proclaiming the Kingdom of Italy, said: "Italy is completing the work of her Constitution, and is making herself one country by her laws and institutions, as she is already one by language. On the opening of Parliament you saluted Victor Emanuel under the new title which Italy, from Turin to Palermo, has accorded him. You will confirm it, as the Senate has done, by your universal suffrages."

A telegram from Rome says the Duke de Grammont had been charged to announce to the Pope that the Emperor Napoleon disavowed the speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate.

There were reports at Rome that the Sardinians would be in that city on the 18th of March.

The *Opinione* of Turin denies the report that negotiations had been entered into between the Sardinian Government and Rome.

The Queen of Spain is said to have offered the Pope her Royal Palace at Madrid; but the Pope announced his intention of remaining at Rome.

An elaborate system of opposition against the new Government of Italy had come to light in the shape of a long series of instructions to confessors, in which almost every form of opposition to Victor Emanuel's rule is insisted upon as a religious duty.

Cardinal Antonelli had sent a dispatch to the Pontifical *Chargé d'Affaires*, in Paris, replying to M. De la Guerronière's late pamphlet. He boldly charges the Emperor with being the cause of all the troubles which beset the Government of the Holy See.

The gift of a piece of land by Garibaldi for an

English Church at Naples had been approved by the Prince-Lieutenant General.

A dispatch from Pesth, of the 11th inst., announces that in the various Electoral Districts the voting for the members of the Diet proceeded in perfect order. M. DEAK and M. SZALAY were elected members by acclamation.

A letter from Gen. TURR and Gen. KLAPKA had been published, exhorting the Hungarians not to compromise the deliverance of Hungary by a premature movement which they say Austrian agents are fomenting. Gen. TURR urges his countrymen to preserve their forces intact for more favorable circumstances.

Count MENSDORFF POUILLY had been appointed Civil and Military Governor of Gallicia.

A separate Provincial Government had been granted to the Buckowina.

All continued quiet at Warsaw, but late advices assert the agitation, though "muffled," was on the increase. Russian troops continued to arrive.

Funeral ceremonies took place in all the churches of Warsaw on the 9th inst. Public order was maintained without the concurrence of the police.

Subscriptions for a monument to the victims of 27th February reached a considerable sum.

It was stated that the movement commenced at Warsaw was becoming general in Poland. In Lithuania and the Ruthenian Provinces adhesions to the Address got up in Warsaw were being everywhere sent in.

The Austrian journals were showing a very hostile spirit towards Russia in regard to the Warsaw disturbances.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 1st inst., says:

"On Friday last there was a reception at the American Minister's, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON. At a ball in the evening nearly all the representatives of the European States were present, with the exception of Sir HENRY BULWER, whose absence has been the occasion of much remark. It appears that some differences occurred between his Excellency and the American Minister; in consequence of the latter having requested the members of the *corps diplomatique* to attend the reception in full uniform. The result was that neither the Ambassador nor any of his *attachés* were present."

According to dispatches in the French papers, the Mussulmans were assuming most threatening attitudes towards the Christians in Syria.

At Buenos Ayres, the political complications, and the rise in the value of gold, considerably checked operations in the markets. The Federalists and the Liberals were in almost open hostility to each other. Col. SAA had gained a complete victory over the levies of San Juan, taking about 400 prisoners. The aspect of affairs continues to be very threatening.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS ABROAD.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

From the London Times, March 12.

At any rate for the present, the great American Union is effectually divided into two rival Confederacies—the Southern tainted with the blight of Slavery, stained with past and by no means free from the imputation of future filibustering expeditions, and called into existence, it would seem, by a course of deliberate and deep-laid treason on the part of the high officers of the Government of Washington. In the Northern Confederacy, on the contrary, Slavery, if not wholly extinguished, assumes a temporary and provisional character. No treachery has been at work to produce the disruption, and the principles avowed are such as to command the sympathies of every free and enlightened people. Such are the widely different auspices under which the two rival Republics start into existence. But mankind will not ultimately judge these things by sympathies and antipathies; they will be greatly swayed by their own interest, and the two Republics must be weighed, not by their professions or their previous history, but by the conduct they pursue and the position they maintain among the Powers of the earth. Their internal institutions are their own affair; their financial and political arrangements are emphatically ours. Brazil is a Slaveholding Empire, but by its good faith and good conduct it has contrived to establish for itself a place in the hierarchy of nations far superior to that of many Powers which are free from this domestic contamination. *If the Northern Confederacy of America evinces a determination to act in a narrow, exclusive, and unsocial spirit, while its Southern competitor extends the hand of good fellowship to all mankind, with the exception of its own bondsmen, we must not be suprised to see the North, in spite of the goodness of its cause and the great negative merit of the absence of Slavery, sink into a secondary position, and lose the sympathy and regard of mankind.*

We may be said to be already in possession of the first fruits of the American disruption. The secession of so many men of the two Houses of Congress has conferred upon the North an undisputed majority for the first time. They have not been slow to avail themselves to the utmost of this advantage. They have, indeed, done nothing appreciable towards healing the wounds of their distracted country. They have taken no decided measure either of conciliation or coercion. The South has been allowed to mature its preparations, to seize the Federal arsenals and forts, and to organize a new Government, without even an intelligent protest from the Legislature at Washington. There was much excuse for this. The period between the election of the new President and the surrender of office by the old, is a sort of interregnum, in which it may be said all legislative and executive activity is paralyzed. But, though unable to do anything for the cause of the Union, the Senate and the Congress have employed the interregnum to strike a second blow at the commerce, the finance, and the general prosperity of the country, infinitely more fatal than any abstraction of territory or diminution of population. They employed the last weeks of probably the last session of the last Congress of the United States of America in undoing all the progress that has been made in the direction of Free-trade, and in manacling their country once more in the fetters of a protection amounting to prohibition. We fear that the bill has already received the assent of the President, and that at the present moment the twenty millions of exports which England sent last year to the United States have, as far as laws and regulations can effect it, been virtually excluded. If Americans wish to know with what feelings this measure has been regarded in England, they have only to turn to the Trade Reports of the *Times*, and their curiosity will be gratified. Thus, we find from Birmingham that a hardware and cutlery trade of £3,800,000 is looked upon as worthless. South Staffordshire is in dismay. "*The conduct of Congress on the Tariff bill has much changed the tone of public feeling with reference to the Secessionists, and none here, even those whose sympathies are with the Northern States, attempt to justify the course which the Protectionists in Congress have pursued.*" In Manchester the proposed increase of duties on cotton goods in the United States is causing great attention. In Newcastle it is considered that it will be impossible to do business with the United States on the terms set out in the tariff, while the business with the Southern States is described as satisfactory. In Sheffield considerable apprehension is felt as to the effect of the new tariff on the steel trade. In Wolverhampton the anticipation that the tariff has become law darkens the already gloomy prospects of the iron trade. When it is remembered that all this ill-will and disruption of international ties and sympathies, which were becoming closer every day, and which America never needed more than now, is to be effected for no better object than that of protracting the sickly existence of an artificial manufacturing system, raised and natured at the expense of the shipping and trade of the country, and by levying an odious tribute from all classes not concerned in manufactures, *we cannot but wonder at the madness of democracy and its utter inability to apprehend and retain the most obvious principles of economical science.* Protection was quite as much a cause of the disruption of the Union as Slavery. In that respect it has done its worst, but it is destined, if we mistake not, to be the fruitful mother of other disruptions. *What interest have the great agricultural Western States, for instance, in being made tributaries to the ironmasters of Pennsylvania or the cotton-spinners of Lowell? They will desire, as the South have desired, a direct trade with England, and the peculiar position of Canada, with its facilities of communication by lake, river and railway, will show them the readiest means of obtaining a direct trade by a fresh separation—possibly by an amalgamation with our own colonies.*

These topics are so obvious that we forbear to insist upon them, but we beg to point out, for the comfort of our own countrymen and the warning of the Government of the United States, that in attempting to exclude at one blow twenty millions of exports from their territory, they have undertaken a task quite beyond their power. They may, indeed, destroy their own Customs' revenue; they may give additional strength to those vested interests which claim a prescriptive right to live on the vitals of the community; they may ruin the shipping and cripple the commerce of the towns on the Atlantic seaboard, but they cannot prevent English manufactures from permeating the United States from one end to the other. A glance at the map is sufficient to show this. The Southern Confederacy will, of course, desire no better than to make Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans, dépôts of English manufactures, to be smuggled across the long and imperceptible frontier which separates them from the United States. Nay, it is quite possible that the great City of New-York may prefer to declare itself a free port, and to become the dépôt of an enormous illicit traffic, rather than see its wharfs rotting, its streets deserted, and its harbor empty, because a suicidal folly has driven commerce to the inferior harbors of the South. The indented coasts of the Northern States give ample opportunity for smuggling, and, what is still more important, the frontier between Canada and the Union is virtually traced by the stream of the St. Lawrence and the centre of the great Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. It is a region which might have been created for the express purpose of punishing the presumptuous folly of seeking to erect the barrier of Prohibition between nations which have long enjoyed the mutual benefits of commercial intercourse. The smuggler will redress the errors of the statesman, as he has so often done before. The change may occasion delay, loss and inconvenience; but the stream is too mighty to be choked, and no sooner will the old channel have been stopped than a new one will be forced.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We have thus glanced at the leading features of a measure which we believe to be wholly uncalled for, since not only are the people of the United States in a condition of great prosperity, but even what are called the "exigencies" of the State do not really require so vast an experiment as this—for *experiment* we must call it—to secure an adequate revenue to meet certain outgoings. It may be all very well for the Legislature of the States to pass laws to suit particular interests; but it remains to be seen how the people—the tax-paying community—will receive a measure which imposes upon them heavy additional duties—viz., from 10 to 20 and even 30 per cent.; it remains to be seen whether they will purchase, or be in a condition to purchase, their usual supplies of foreign produce and manufactures, and whether consumption generally will not fall off to a most serious extent. On the latter point we have no doubt whatever, because it is but reasonable to suppose that high prices must compel the usual dealers to operate with extreme caution, to the great discouragement of trade. Another feature is evident—viz, that the large importing and all other houses will be compelled to increase their capital, in the event of their having large stocks on hand, in order to meet the claims of the Custom-house authorities. Again, if consumption should rapidly fall off—and no doubt it will—at least two-thirds of the importers at New-York will, we apprehend, abandon their business altogether, and the result will be that the great American inward trade will decline to that of a third-rate Power, at least so far as the North is concerned. The secession movement, however, may, to some extent, counteract the evil effects of this ill-advised bill. Of course, in the present unsettled state of affairs in the Union, it would be impossible to predict with anything like accuracy in what position the South may hereafter find itself; but, composed as it is chiefly of the free-trade class, it is fair to presume that, if left to itself, the South will pass a liberal Tariff, and that our great falling off in the shipments to the North may, in some measure, be made good by increased exports to other quarters. Nevertheless, view this measure in any light we please, it is obvious that a serious and most unnecessary blow has been aimed at England's commerce. For many years the States have done an enormous and very profitable trade with this country. In periods of scarcity, like the present, they have supplied us with immense quantities of many kinds of food, and for which there has almost invariably been found a good and profitable market. We have, of course, equally profited by the system of a free interchage of commodities; but shall we continue to do so except at periods of scarcity? *America must understand that, if she should succeed in crippling the trade of any country, by means of high duties, the demand for foreign produce is sure to decline in an equal ratio; hence, it follows that the commercial operations of both countries will suffer.* This measure, however, will not only affect English interests materially, but it threatens to destroy the export trade in silk and numerous articles from France, between which and the States a most important business has sprung up of late years. At the present time, literally nothing is doing in France on account of American houses, and we do not see how so wretched a state of things is to be improved, under a law which is both anti-national and subversive of the best interests of commerce. Even Germany will suffer nearly in an equal ratio with France. Her trade has gone on prospering; but here we find it almost annihilated by the bill in question. The *wise* legislators of the United States, prior to giving their vote in favor of these restrictive duties, should have borne in mind that the American people have, for many years past, been living in what are termed "cheap times"—in other words, that they have enjoyed the full benefit of comparative freedom of action. The astonishing results of a liberalized Tariff in the States, the rapidity with which the original public debt was nearly cleared off, and the great increase in the inward and outward trade, induced, we have no hesitation in saying, our legislators to agree to measures imposing low duties upon many imported articles, and the total abandonment of some upon raw produce, to the great benefit of our internal and external trade. *We have, with great liberality, opened our ports to America; we have continued to take from the States a large, very large, portion of their surplus produce; and yet the Legislature treats our liberality on a basis which is a disgrace to the age we live in.*

From the London Daily News.

Some of us have been precipitate in our judgment of what we called "the North," that is, the nation quitted by the Secessionists. We have only to bear in mind that since the election in November (a promising act in itself) the nation generally has been inevitably mute and passive. Its representatives in Congress were chosen before the occasion arose, and are no representatives of a people so circumstanced. *The whole course of the Tariff question shows how inadequate the assemblage at Washington is to the time.* No one will undertake to say that the constituencies will show themselves wise and well grounded in liberty. We must wait to see. The present fact is that the movers and speakers on all sides since the election of Mr. LINCOLN have not been the people, nor in the interest of the people at large. They have been faction leaders, traitors, alarmists, agitators, self-made dictators, or negotiators for compromise—anything rather than citizens appointed by public confidence to work regeneration out of revolution. The American people must not be judged by these, but by their own bearing when the scene opens for action. We must see what there is to recognize in the South, before we talk of recognition; and we must learn what the national purpose is before we judge the yet unexpressed mind of the people at large.

From the London Star.

We earnestly hope that the good sense of the majority of the American people will triumph over the misguided few whose selfishness has made them either blind or indifferent to the general interests of the nation. At this moment the inauguration of an augmented tariff by the Northern States would be an error productive of peculiarly disastrous consequences. The new Southern Confederacy will unquestionably make free trade the basis of its commercial policy; in fact, the injury which the Southern States have sustained from the high tariff upheld by the North has had no small share in bringing about their secession. Let the North lower its duties on foreign manufactures, and it may still retain a large share of the transport of European goods to Southern markets; *but if it adopts a contrary line of action an important proportion of the carrying trade will inevitably pass into other hands.* In either case the ultimate result will be the same; the downfall of protection may be deferred, but it must come at last. But our warm interest in the welfare of our Transatlantic brethren would induce us to rejoice sincerely at the prevention of the evils which will inevitably spring from its further maintenance; and meanwhile, it is curious to watch a struggle which is so precise a reproduction of that which took place in our own land within the memory of the present generation.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTHERN TRADE.

To the Editor of the London Times:

It is important that exporters of manufactured goods to the American States should clearly understand the position of affairs as regards the payment of duties, and we therefore call the attention of those concerned, to the fact that the Provisional Government of the Confederated States have adopted the old United States' tariff of 1857, with the material addition that it applies equally to all dutiable articles received from any State not a member of the Confederation, the effect being, of course, that all goods intended for Southern consumption must be shipped directly to Southern ports or pay two duties.

The tariff has further been modified so as to admit free of duty all articles of food, meat, fish, and grain of all kinds, lead in any form, gunpowder, arms and munitions of war of all kinds, all living animals and all agricultural products in their natural state. This law became of force on the 28th ult.

A proposition is now before the Congress to reduce the duty on all manufactured goods to 10 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Government will adopt the very lowest scale of import duties consistent with prudence.

The policy, the interest and the inclination of the Southern people are clearly in favor of free trade, and the Morrill bill, if passed, will render a "reconstruction" or a pacific "compromise" more impossible than before. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

LIVERPOOL, March 11. F. T. & CO.

HOW THE MINING INTERESTS ARE AFFECTED.

From the London Morning Journal.

The Americans are the best customers we have for tin, and the unhappy differences which have arisen in that country have tended to reduce the demand to such an extent that block tin has again fallen in price; and the profits of the tin mines must be further affected until a reaction takes place. It is fortunate, so far, that copper and lead have kept pretty steady, to counterbalance in some degree the depression in the tin mines. Since our last the Mining Share Market has been moderately active, and a large business done in East Caradon, Marke Valley, West Caradon, New-Treleigh, South Frances, North Basset, Basset, East Basset, Wheal Mary Ann, Treloweth, Trelawny, Wheal Unity, East Budnick, Crebor, East Carn Brea, Wheal Edward, East Russell, Holmbush, Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, and a few other mines.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

From the London News.

Mr. GREGORY has given notice that on an early day he will call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America. There is no occasion for Mr. GREGORY or any one else to be anxious to get our Government to acknowledge the so-called Southern Confederacy of American States. The practice of the British Government in such cases is firmly established and well understood—viz., to recognize all *de facto* Governments, irrespective of opinions, origin, or any circumstance but the fact of being the actually established ruling power. If ever, and whenever that happens with the Southern States, which now profess to be a Confederacy, there can be no doubt about their being recognized by all the European Powers; and by England, with the utmost certainty and distinctness. But the case has not yet reached this stage; and it is very far from reaching it. The secession leaders who have assumed office do not pretend to be more than a provisional body; no appeal has been made to the people of their States; none of the constitutional conditions of Republican organization have as yet been complied with; and none of the antecedents which were specified by the founders of the Republic as justifying rebellion have occurred. The movers in the case have begged the question in regard to the right of secession; and there has as yet been no opportunity of reply on the other side. The whole matter remains for treatment; and, in the most democratic country in the world, the great body of the people has been silent during a winter of crisis, from actual want of opportunity to declare their opinion and will. There can be no recognition from without of any new claims put forth in such an interval, and the American nation has a right to expect from its foreign allies patience to wait till the people have spoken and taken their course of action.

From the London Herald.

The whole question of peace or civil war in the Republic turns upon the assumed right of a State, or States, to secede. Mr. LINCOLN has already denied that right in his speech at Indianapolis; and it is scarcely probable that he would change his tone in his inaugural on the 4th of March. If, as President of the United States, he deny that right, he can but regard the seceders as rebels against the laws which he has sworn to execute; and it will be his duty to enforce obedience to the Federal enactments when and wheresoever they may be outraged. It is no part of his mission to suggest compromise or concession, however much the South may desire such advice from him. This belongs to Congress alone, and that body has hitherto shown itself inimical to such proposals emanating from the Executive. We believe the result will show that Mr. LINCOLN is resolved, first of all, to vindicate the majesty of the law. When forts, custom houses, &c., are restored to the Federal Government, and the revenue collected in every Southern port, President DAVIS and the new-formed Confederation will perceive the utter hopelessness of maintaining a struggle against the authorities at Washington. Mr. LINCOLN having accomplished this, his first duty, the moment will then have arrived for concession; but, so long as the Seceders remain in arms against the Central Government it is probable the President will turn a deaf ear to all proposals of compromise, whether they come from the Southerners themselves or the members of his own Cabinet.

The New Steamship Hibernia.

The *Hibernia*, one of the large new paddle-wheel steamships, built for the Atlantic Royal Mail Company, and commanded by Capt. PROWSE, late chief officer of the *Great Eastern*, went out to Stoke's-bay on the morning of the 12th for an official trial in the presence of the Government authorities. This vessel was built by the firm of PALMER BROTHERS & Co., at Jarrow, on the Tyne, and the following are her leading dimensions: Length over all, 378 feet; length of keel, 360 feet 5 inches; beam, 40 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 29 feet 2 inches; breadth over paddles, 71 feet 6 inches; registered tonnage, 1,520.99. She is propelled by three oscillating engines of 800 nominal and 3,500 actual horse-power, with cylinders 80 inches in diameter; has 8 boilers, with 20,000 square feet of heating surface, and 40 furnaces, fitted up with BEARDSMORE's and GALLOWAY's patent superheaters. The ship is built in water-tight compartments. She makes up a total of 650 berths, 567 of which are for passengers, and the whole of the saloon and cabin accommodation is of the most superior character. The trial to-day took place under very disadvantageous circumstances, the wind blowing heavily from the northwest, the force being calculated at from 6 to 8. Four runs were made at the measured mile, with the following results: First run, four minutes eight seconds, equal to 14.516 knots per hour; second, four minutes ten seconds, or 14.400 knots. third, 4m. 12sec., or 14,285 knots; fourth, 3 minutes 57 seconds, or 15,190 knots; average of the four runs, 14 500 knots per hour. Revolutions of engines, 22 per minute; pressure of steam, 23 pounds to the square inch; vacuum, 25 pounds; draught of water, 16 feet aft, and 16 feet 3 inches forward; weight on board, 670 tons of coal and 60 tons of ballast. There were a few official and scientific gentlemen present to witness the trial, including Capt. PATEY, R. N., Admiralty Superintendent of Mail Packets at this port; Er. DINNEN, Admiralty Surveyor, from Portsmouth; Messrs. MURRAY and RUBIE, Surveyors to the Board of Trade; Mr. WEIR, the Company's Manager; and Mr. GLOVER, their Superintending Engineer; Messrs. PALMERS, PORTER, &c. The *Hibernia* will leave for Galway in a day or two, and take the mails from that port, on the 26th inst., for St. John's, New-Brunswick, and New-York. Another of the Atlantic Company's new fleet, named the *Columbia*, under the command of Capt. ROBERT LEITH, arrived here yesterday, and has been docked for the purpose of undergoing the necessary official survey before taking her place on the Galway line. She will be followed in a few days by the *Anglia*, also to be docked and surveyed. The *Columbia* and *Anglia* have been built by Messrs. MARTIN, SAMUELSON & Co., of Hull, and are sister ships to the *Hibernia*, as far as relates to dimensions, tonnage, and general proportions.

England and Mexico.

From the London Times.

It was recently mentioned that there was scarcely an influential mercantile house in Mexico whose letters to their English correspondents were not filled with indignant remarks at the disregard manifested by our Foreign Office of all British interests in that country. The advices by the last mail, both from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz are of a still stronger tone in this respect, and point to the conclusion that if the opportunities now existing for a restoration of our trade and transit in that region—which is second to none in its importance to us—be lost, the evil will, as far as any inferences can be drawn in such matters, be chargeable to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It would be unfair to speak thus strongly if any number of persons of influence in Mexico were found to entertain a different opinion, or even to be passive on the subject; but if his Lordship ever troubles himself to ascertain the nature of the communities addressed to our leading firms he must be aware that the feeling is unanimous, and totally apart from any of those restless expressions of anger sometimes got up among English commercial communities at the instigation of a few speculators. If the grievance, indeed, were simply raised by an idle knot of adventurers it would already have attracted attention in Downing-street, for these persons know how to create that amount of noise which best operates upon Government Departments, while the really solid and conservative mercantile classes will bear anything rather than take steps involving public action. Many months ago Sir CHAS. WYKE was nominated to proceed to Mexico as our Minister, but there is not the slightest idea in that country as to when he is to be expected. During all the critical events of the past season, which has been employed by France, Spain, America, and even many minor States to achieve their respective aims in the Republic, we have been virtually without any representative. Sir CHARLES WYKE, it is alleged preferred a Winter residence at Paris. While the other Powers, therefore, are exacting stipulations for the settlement of their various demands, there is no one to act on behalf of England, "although," it is said, "the present is the critical moment, before the proceeds of all the Church property are squandered." At the same time Spain, encouraged to a certain extent by France, has the field almost clear for her exertions in favor of a restoration of priestly misrule, the position at the United States Minister being greatly weakened by the Disunion crisis in America, and by the absence of any support such as might be afforded by the friendly coöperation of a Minister from Great Britain. On all sides it is confirmed that the Liberal Government manifest an unequivocal desire to meet every claim that can properly be made upon them. It is evident, however, that their capacities are strained to the utmost to control the reactionary intrigues of the powerful European nations, with whom they are left to contend without a particle of moral aid from the country to which of all others they are most disposed and entitled to look. These intrigues, moreover, are openly conducted, so as to show, if possible, to the people of Mexico that English influence can avail nothing. Senor DIAZ, who is charged with complicity in the robbery of the British Legation, would, through foreign intercession, have been allowed to leave the country but for a prompt and vigorous protest from Capt. ALDHAM, the commander of the *Valorous*, at Vera Cruz, who seems to have been for a considerable time the only person capable or willing in the smallest degree to insist upon respect being paid to us. Finally, although MIRAMON stands charged by us with felony, and not as a political offender, it is believed that his escape from Vera Cruz was contrived by the French Consul, who is reported to have allowed the French uniform to be dishonored by disguising him in the clothes of a French officer. His passage to Havana also, was granted, with all honor, in a Spanish national vessel.

The Siege of Messina.

The Turin *Gazette* publishes the precise terms of the letter of Gen. CIALDINI, in reply to the one sent him by Gen. FERGOLA:

GENERAL: In reply to the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me to-day, I must tell you that King VICTOR EMANUEL having been proclaimed King of Italy by the Italian Parliament, your conduct will henceforth be considered as open rebellion; consequently, I shall not grant either to you or to your garrison any form of capitulation, but shall require you to surrender at discretion. If you fire upon the city, I will shoot, on taking possession of the citadel, as many officers and soldiers of the garrison as are killed by you in your fire against Messina; your personal property, and that of your officers, will be confiscated for the benefit of the families of peaceable citizens, to compensate them for the injuries which you may have caused; and, finally, I shall give up you and your subordinates to the people of Messina. I have the character of keeping my promises, and without fear of being accused of boasting, I declare that you and yours will very soon be in my hands. Reflect, then, and act as you please. I will not recognize you any longer as a soldier, but as a veritable assassin, and as such, entire Europe will regard you.

Austria and Hungary.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains the following autograph letter from the Emperor to HERR VON SCHMERLING:

DEAR VON SCHMERLING: To give an opportunity to the Servian population of the administrative ex-circumscription of the Serbian Banat to express its wishes respecting the maintenance guaranteed of its ancient privileges and legal exemptions, and especially of its nationality and language, and to draw up in a positive manner the conditions and stipulations of the guarantee it may judge necessary for the reincorporation of the Viovodine into the Kingdom of Hungary I deign to consent to the request of the Patriarch RAJACIC, that a Serbian national congress of the population of the Serbian Ex-Banat shall assemble at Carlowitz, under the Presidentship of the Patriarch RAJACIC. This congress, to which I shall send an Imperial Commissioner, on the nomination of whom and the instructions to be given him you will have to submit to me your propositions after you have concerted with the Chancellor of Hungary, will meet as promptly as possible, will confine itself in its deliberations, which must be concluded in every case before the assembling of the Hungarian Diet, to the objects specified above, and will submit the results to me, as well as to the Chancellor of Hungary. The Congress will exclusively consist merely of deputies of Serbian nationality, ecclesiastics or laymen, from all the territory of the old administrative circumscription of the Serbian Banat; in consequence, from the comitats united with my Kingdom of Hungary as well as from the districts of Illok and Ruma, incorporated with the Kingdom of Sclavonia; but, at the same time, I intend reserving expressly the right of the non-united Greek population in the other parts of my Kingdom of Hungary and Sclavonia, as well as of the Kingdoms of Croatia and Dalmatia, of the principality of Transylvania, of the Duchy of Bukovina, lastly of the military frontiers, to have themselves represented at the National Congresses which are to meet for affairs of school and Church by deputies of the ecclesiastical state, and if requisite of the civil and military States. For the convocation of this exceptional Congress, the number of its members, their distribution, and the mode of election, you will have to invite the Patriarch RAJACIC to make his propositions to you, as well as to my Chancellor of Hungary, and you will submit to me these propositions with your deliberate opinion thereon. At the same time I make known these arrangements to my Minister of War, to the Chancellor of Hungary, and to the President of the *Dicasterium* of Croatia and Sclavonia.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, (M. P.)

VIENNA, March 5, 1861.

Spain and the Slave-trade.

The Madrid journals of the 5th contain reports of what took place in the Congress on the preceding day with respect to the incident mentioned by telegraph—the interpellation on the subject of a speech of Lord PALMERSTON attacking the conduct of Spain with regard to the Slave trade, and the reply which the Duke de Tetuan (O'DONNELL) gave to it. It was M. GONZALEZ BRAVO who drew attention to the language of Lord PALMERSTON, and who demanded explanations from the Government respecting it; and, in doing so, he described that language as "sovereignly offensive" to Spain. The Duke de Tetuan, in answer, said: "I rise to give ample explanations to show the injustice of the accusations which have been brought not only against the Spanish Government—which is a very grave fact—but against the Spanish nation—a circumstance which augments the gravity of the language used in the English Chamber." The Minister then proceeded to say that in 1835 Spain had entered into a treaty to put down the Slave trade, and he maintained that she had faithfully executed it, in proof of which he dwelt on the fact that the value of a slave in Cuba is now three or four fold what it was then. He affirmed that the different Captains-General of Cuba, and especially Gens. DE LA CONCHA and SERRANO, had always exerted themselves actively to prevent the introduction of slaves into the island. He stated that the English Cabinet itself had on more than one occasion borne testimony to the efforts made by the Spanish Government to put down the Slave-trade; and he contended that if certain Spaniards had engaged in that illegal traffic neither the Government nor the nation was responsible. He next went on to say that probably the language used by Lord PALMERSTON had fallen from him in the heat of debate, and would not be repeated in a calmer moment; and he then made the declaration, briefly mentioned by telegraph, which is as follows: "The Government declares that it has received no official communication couched in the terms used in the House of Commons, nor in anything like them, and it hopes that none will be sent. But if such an one should be forwarded the Spanish Government will not receive it or, at least, will not give any answer whatever to it." This drew forth loud applause, and the Minister, after hinting that perhaps the language ascribed to Lord PALMERSTON might not have been correctly translated, repeated the declaration. M. GONZALES BRAVO thanked the President of the Council for what he said, and the latter declared that, though in Spain party dissensions might exist, yet that when the honor or the independence of the Spanish nation was attacked, all Spaniards would rise as one man to defend it. This, also, was warmly applauded, and the matter ended.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—P. M.

The *Times* has received the following dispatch, dated Messina, March 14, from its correspondent at Naples:

The Citadel has surrendered to the army and fleet. The troops will leave for Naples, by Frossinone, early in April.

There was an encounter a few days ago between the French Seventy-first Regiment of the line and 700 Papal Zouaves. A French Colonel was killed and forty-three men wounded. How the affair ended has not transpired.

ROMANO has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

The municipal election will take place on the 24th.

Another dispatch, dated at Naples, March 12, says:

The citadel of Messina capitulated yesterday evening. The conditions of the capitulation are not yet known.

Civitella Del Tronto will not be able to hold out much longer.

LIBERIO ROMANO has tendered his resignation as Director of the affairs of the Interior.

Prince CARIGNAN has given orders that the Neapolitan officers, who are staying in the Roman States, shall be allowed to return to Naples. The Italian army is to be divided into six *Corps d'Armée*. The Fourth Corps, under command of Gen. CIALDINI, will proceed to Bologna.

Count CAVOUR, on the 13th, announced the surrender of the Citadel of Messina, to the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber passed, amid acclamations, a vote of thanks to the land and sea forces. The project of Law respecting the assumption of the title of King of Italy has been formally received.

The *Moniteur* ascribes the surrender to the good offices of the French Government.

The Sardinian Government has lodged a complaint with the Federal Council of Switzerland against Bishop MORRELY, on account of the pastoral letter issued by him during Lent having contained some remarks disrespectful to King VICTOR EMANUEL. The Government of the Canton of Fribourg, before whom this complaint has been presented as the only competent tribunal, has rejected it.

Gen. MAGENDORFF arrived at Warsaw March 13, the bearer of the Emperor's reply to the address of the Polish citizens. A separate Council of State has been granted by the Emperor to the Kingdom of Poland, of which ZOMOISKY has been appointed President.

The *Patrie* of this evening, says it is not true that Prince NAPOLEON is about to proceed to Italy. The debate on the Address was continued to-day in the Corps Legislatif. M. KELLER criticised the policy of the Government, and demanded that the Government should state what policy it would follow in future.

A telegram from Lisbon states that owing to the bad prospects of the grain crops, the Ministry contemplate measures for the permanent admission of Wheat at a fixed duty of 8s., but if the ensuing harvest is unfavorable, free importation for a limited time is anticipated.

The debate on the Address in the French Legislative Corps, will last, probably, five or six days longer.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the warmest advocates of the Pope's Temporal Power do not calculate on more than a minority of 80 to 90 on the amendment that it be maintained.

The death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. LOVELL causes a vacancy in the Colonelcy of the Twelfth Lancers.

A Plymouth paper says it has received information from a reliable quarter to the effect that the murder at Road House has been confessed by Miss CONSTANCE KENT, who, it is said, states that she drowned the child and afterwards cut its throat, and opened the shutters of the house in order to avert suspicion from herself. The report adds that Miss CONSTANCE KENT has shown evidence of derangement, and is now in confinement.

On application by Lord WILTON to the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness has ordered that the inquiry from which Lieut. Col. DICKSON withdrew in June, 1860, shall be at once reopened.

The announcement is made that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada are not able to meet the interest due on the 15th inst. on the stook of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Company, which is leased by the Grand Trunk Company.

The report of the Atlantic Telegraph, to be presented on the 18th inst., recommends that the Company should still be kept formally in existence, so as to preserve its original privileges, consisting of agreements with the American Companies, and its direct connection with the Governments of England and the United States.

The death of Gen. RIDDEL causes a vacancy in the Colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment of foot.

The annual meeting of the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge Association was held last night—Mr. W EWART, M. P., President. There was a large attendance.

The departure of the head-quarters of the Tipperary Militia from Sheerness, on Tuesday, was attended with considerable demonstrations of kindly feeling on the part of the inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 13.

The Royal Mail steamship *Cleopatra* arrived this afternoon, with dates from Fernando Po to Jan. 29; Camercons, 31st; Old Calabar, Feb. 2; Bonney, 7th; Brass, 7th; Benin, 8th; Lagos, 10th; Accra, 12th; Cape Coast, 14th; Cape Palmas, 16th; Sierra Leone, 21st; Bathurst, 25th; Teneriffe, March 3; Madeira, 5th.

She brings 2,180 ounces of gold dust, £3,867 in specie, and 46 passengers.

At Malimba, H. M. S. *Ganges* had arrived for the protection of British trading interests from native incursions. A Cannibal festival had taken place at Bonney. The victims' heads were cut off and exhibited in front of the public places of worship. Trade on Gold-Coast good. The loss of the ship *Roderick Dhu*, reported off Cape Palmason, Feb. 8, officers and crew saved—wreck plundered by the natives.

A war had broken out between the British and Mindingoes on the Bathurst River, and the town of Saba had been attacked. The Mindingaoes were defeated with great loss. British loss slight.

A dispatch dated at Singapore, Feb. 7, says: "The Java cable has been lost. The French have been victorious at Sagon. The French transport *Weser* has been wrecked. Everything is quiet.

Dates from New-Zealand to the 14th January have been received.

The war continues. Several Vahs have been taken by Gen. PRATH, and the advantage has been actively followed up. The *Boanerges* had arrived with troops.

Advices from Melbourne to 26th January give the following as the departures of gold ships: The *Result*, with 29,335 ounces; the *Alliance*, with 315 ounces; the *Lightning*, with 28,884 ounces; the *Southampton*, with 21,544 ounces.

The famine continues in the Northwest Provinces of India.

Advices from Shanghai to 24th January say Peking is quiet. The troops at Tien-tsin are healthy. The treaty is working satisfactorily. The Rebels have been defeated by the Imperialists at Ehsin. In Japan affairs are peaceful.

A dispatch from Canton to 1st February says Lord ELGIN has left. The English Admiral and Sir H. GRANT have arrived out. The American ship *Hesperus* has been destroyed by fire. Trade is depressed.

Commercial Intelligence by the City of Baltimore.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 12th were firm, and towards the close there was considerable animation and an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. in Consols under the influence mainly of the more favorable political advices from America by the *Jura*. Consols closed on the 12th at 91⅝@¾ for money, and 92⅛@⅜ for account.

In the discount market the demand for money was very moderate.

About £136,000 in bar gold was bought by the Bank on the 12th, while 40,000 sovereigns were taken out for America.

American Securities were quite buoyant after official hours, owing to the rise in New-York reported per *Jura*.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 13—A. M.

COTTON—The market has been slow in tone, but there has been no material alteration in quotations since the departure of the *Canada*. The sales of Monday and Tuesday were about 13,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation and for export. Some authorities say prices are a shade lower than on Friday.

At Manchester, yesterday, prices showed a slight decline from Friday last, both in goods and yarns, but at the lowest rates of last week there appeared to be rather more disposition to business.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour in more request and generally held for an advance of 3d. ℔ bbl; sales at 28s.@30s 6d. Wheat in fair demand, and good qualities generally 1d. ℔ cental dearer. Red 11s. 3d.@12s. 10d.; White 12s. 6d.@14s. ℔ cental. Corn 3d. ℔ quarter dearer; Mixed 37s.@37s. 3d.; Yellow 37s. 6d @38s.; White 38s.@39s.

PROVISIONS—Beef in fair demand at low prices. Pork quiet. Bacon slow of sale, but some symptoms of a better inquiry. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow unchanged, 55s. 6d.@57s. for N. A.

PRODUCE—Resin quiet, at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 30s. 6d.@31s. Clover Seed very dull and pressed for sale, at 43s.@46s. Sugar unchanged. Rice and Coffee dull. Ashes quiet; Pots, 28s. 9d.; Pearls, 29s. Linseed Oil, 28s. 9d.@29s.

LONDON MARKET.

WHEAT firm, and partially 1s.@2s. dearer for good, but inferior dull. FLOUR unchanged. SUGAR 6d. lower for raw; Refined steady. COFFEE quiet; Native Ceylon rather cheaper. TEA quiet, but steady. TALLOW dull, at 59s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 28s.@28s. 3d. Scotch PIG IRON, 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. The WOOL sales continue with a steady demand for good samples, but dull for inferior.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—P. M.

The *Times'* City Article says: A further sum of about £64,000 in gold was bought by the Bank to-day. A very large amount of Continental gold is expected to be carried to the Bank to-morrow. According to some expectations, the next India steamer is likely to bring a total of £500,000 in silver. In the discount market, to-day, choice bills of 2 or 3 months were negotiated, at 7¼ per cent.; some persons were therefore disposed to anticipate the probability of the Bank, at the weekly court, to-morrow, cutting their rate down to 7 per cent.

Funds opened steady at yesterday's improved rates, but later news from New-York indicating the probability of President LINCOLN's Inauguration being the signal of fatal excesses if not for the commencement of actual hostilities, caused a decline at which the market closed. The same cause depressed the Railway market, though at the close there was a tendency to recovery.

The *Daily News* City Article says: "Consols closed ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday. English Railway Stocks showed rather a drooping tendency. In the discount market no new feature."

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—P. M.

Consols opened firm and advanced to 92 5-16 buyers and are now steady at 92¼ to ⅜ with very little doing.

Consols, money, 91⅞@92. Consols, account, 92¼ to ⅜. New Threes shut. Shares inactive, but prices generally have improved, and the tone of the market good. Canadas unchanged. Americans flat.

LONDON, (this day,) Thursday, March 14.

The Bank Court has risen without making any alteration in rate of Discount.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARCH 14.

Market very firm; sales probably about 8,000 or 9,000 bales. Imports, 1,786; previously, 68,169.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Mishaps and Misfortunes to the Karnak's Passengers—Warnings for Invalids—Opening of the Legislature—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASSAU, N. P., Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

If any of your readers are curious to know the names of Americans who have suffered in these latitudes, they will find them under the head of "Departures by the *Karnak*," in the TIMES of the 7th inst. The steamer, as we expected and feared, brought down on her last trip some forty people, headless of their own comfort and of the warnings enunciated in the columns of your journal. Some thought it prudent to go on to Havana; about thirty were left to be wedged in here. They had a hard time of it. When the *Karnak* was signalized, there was a stiff breeze careering round the Keys, and the pilot, being afraid to go out, warned the steamer off. He says, in excuse for his timidity, that there was a dangerous swell on the bar, and that the *Karnak* would have touched bottom if an attempt had been made to bring her in. On the other hand, it is alleged that the *Karnak* has entered the harbor of Nassau, without injury, in much more stormy weather than that which so alarmed the pilot on the day in question. Be this as it may, the Captain had no choice but to obey the signal and go round to the lee side of the island,—a wild, bleak, inhospitable wilderness,—fifteen miles distant from Nassau, and as innocent as the Great Zahara of carriage roads and places of refreshment for man or beast.

How the mails ever reached town I cannot tell; they were carried, I believe, on the backs of negroes for over five miles. One stout passenger—a gentleman of high spirit and fond of adventure—succeeded in accomplishing the same route. He tells, with an earnestness that one cannot for a moment doubt, of the sufferings he endured during a six mile march through swamps, sands and mango bushes, exposed all the time to torrents of rain. When he did reach the carriage that an enterprising hotel proprietor had sent for such stray fish as could be caught, the vehicle (which might be exhibited by BARNUM as one of Pharoah's chariots discovered in the Red Sea,) only carried him a mile further, and then incontinently broke down. All the passengers, except the adventurous party mentioned, resolved to remain on board the *Karnak*, and the next day a schooner, something larger than a good-sized canoe, was sent round to bring them to town. Crowded into this little craft, and exposed to a drenching rain, the poor passengers—many of them invalids and most of them ladies—had still an uncertain voyage of fifteen miles to perform before they could reach Nassau. Two or three of them managed to cram their heads into the schooner's cabin, but it would have required a stretch beyond ostrich faith to believe in its capacity to protect them. Capt. LE MESURIER, of the *Karnak*, did all he could to make them comfortable. He provided them with mattresses and food, but it was not in his power to remedy the misery caused by this wretched piece of mismanagement. Mattresses and food, unfortunately, could not keep out rain. It would have been quite possible for the *Karnak* on the second, or, if not, on the third day, to have come round and have landed her passengers as usual at Nassau. If a little breeze in the harbor really prevents the vessel from entering port, the fact ought to be made known, for invalids had better pass the whole winter at home than undergo such discomfiture as that endured by the last cargo of passengers from New-York.

There is some excuse offered for the nervousness of the pilot. About two weeks ago, six men lost their lives upon the bar. Four boats successively put off to the rescue of one that had been upset by the heavy swell, and all shared the same fate. If they had been white men, humane societies and life-preserving societies would vie with each other to reward an act of such determined courage and humanity.

The *Karnak's* passengers, after much tribulation and adversity, were at length landed in Nassau. They were a crowd of dripping, miserable-looking mortals, all cursing the fate that led them to such an inhospitable shore. Their trials, however, had only just commenced. In their weak state of mind and body, engendered by suffering and disappointment, they became an easy prey to the boarding-house keepers. Now, boarding-house keeping, as practiced in Nassau, is an institution peculiar to the place. The proprietors meet strangers on the wharf, or on board vessels, as cabmen do in New-York, and, in the same earnest and entreating way, they offer to take them in. If a house can conveniently hold ten persons, and fifteen are crammed into it, the landlord will engage, without hesitation, to take ten more. Everything that comes to Nassau is looked upon as wrecked property, out of which the most is to be made. In the *Karnak's* case, her passengers were the wrecked goods, and hotel-keepers were the wreckers. The latter make, apparently, *bonâ fide* offers to get the poor stranger out of this predicament, but the stranger does not know all the fearfulness of his doom till the salvage is settled. If an applicant for lodgings, in the present overcrowded state of the town, be a bachelor, (poor devil!) he will, after several days' delay, be able to rejoice in the occupancy of a room—six by eight—over the coach-house or the stable. If he be consumptive, as most of our New-York visitors are, he will, after a week's experience, pay without argument the half-sovereign a day that hotel-wreckers have the conscience to ask. In all probability, he will not, by that time, know the difference between horse-steak and mutton-chops. A week or two later, and some sympathizing acquaintance, who saw him first aboard ship, and whose bowels of compassion are not made of cast iron, will be the solitary mourner at his grave.

I am writing for the edification of sick Americans who come down here to gain health and strength—to be of service to them is my only object in writing at all. If any New-Yorkers propose to visit Nassau by the next steamer they had better reconsider their determination. The Island is on trial during the present Winter, and many people, in consequence of wretched accommodation and extravagant charges, vow they will not return. This is wrong. The virtues of the place cannot be surpassed, but its defects may be easily remedied. Invalids require large airy rooms to sleep in, and nourishing food to eat, but for these necessities they do not want to pay higher prices in the Bahamas than in New-York. Now, Americans in Nassau, or at least a great many of them, cannot get, for love or money, such accommodation as they need. We are told that next season, when the new hotel will be finished, all this will be changed. In the meantime it is unfortunate that unfavorable impressions of the place should gain ground, and that the benefits of a climate (which, for those in early stages of sickness, surpasses any climate that I know of in the world,) should hardly counterbalance, in a sanitary point of view, the discomforts one is forced to endure. It is satisfactory to know that the new hotel is under Government management, and that its future landlord will not be selected from landsharks or corbies.

The event of the Bahamian year has occurred since I last wrote. On the 4th inst. the Legislature was opened by the Governor. It was a miniature photograph, taken on a brass penny, of the meeting of Queen, Lords and Commons. There is always something imposing in the opening of the Imperial Parliament, when the great men and beautiful women of the Empire assemble, as it were, to recognize and applaud the rule of the best and wisest of monarchs and the gentlest of ladies. But the Colonial imitation is very poor. It too closely resembles a badly got up comedy. The audience assembled to witness the ceremony in Nassau would have been called fashionable in New-York. I was really astonished to see so many well-dressed, handsome women; for the ladies of Nassau, I can assure you, have reason to boast both of their beauty and their taste—two things that dove-tail admirably. Well, they were all a-tip-toe when the Band outside played "God Save the Queen," and announced the Governor's approach. His Excellency enters *en costume*, and wears, with great solemnity, his cocked hat throughout the entire ceremony. The officers who accompany him look frightfully hot in their red coats, and one or two, with painfully tight chokers, seem threatened with apoplexy, or a rush of blood to the head. As soon as the Governor is seated he sends for the members of Assembly, and they come rushing in tumultuously. They were really quite respectably dressed, and some of them wore gloves. I expected to find piratical-looking creatures, or wreckers, at the very least. The Speaker appeared to me to be attired in a coat of Astrachan fur, which seemed out of place in a tropical city. The mace, I think, was made of tin. A shabby flag hung behind the Governor's chair, and a V. R. in cocoa nut leaves completed the ornamentation of the room. Two large pictures, that looked as though they had been rescued from Herculaneum, were possibly meant to represent a brace of Carib Chiefs or ancient British Kings, I cannot say which. The Governor delivered an excellent address, sensible and to the point. Underneath the cocked hat of a British Governor one always finds a gentleman, a scholar, and a practical statesman, and Mr. BAYLEY stands considerably above the average of English Governors. Still a young man, he may look forward to high preferment, for under his rule the Bahamas have greatly prospered and new sources of industry have been developed. The Governor, in his address, spoke of the large influx of Americans as an advantage to the Colony, and alluded to the expected visit of H. R. H. Prince ALFRED, who is now supposed to be in Jamaica. At an official dinner given in the evening, his Excellency spoke with great feeling of the troubles in the United States, and hoped that peace and amity might be restored to the country.

A Nassau lady has found fault with me for saying, in my last letter, that there were no newspapers on the Island. If I remember right I merely spoke of the absence of newspapers in connection with one's morning cup of coffee. There is an excellent semi-weekly sheet in Nassau called the *Guardian*, which publishes all the English and American news with unfailing regularity. When I inform you that the entire newspaper patronage of the Bahamas embraces only 250 subscribers, you will easily understand the precarious life that our beloved profession is forced to lead in Nassau. Regarding this as the true standard of civilization—and what truer one could be found?—the civilization of Nassau must be considered at a very low ebb indeed. A man who neither subscribes to a newspaper nor advertises in its columns should be marked and avoided. He can't possibly have any moral principle. He must be a victim to the worst vices. The people of Nassau, if they wish to be respected abroad and properly represented at home, should support their Press. I am positively assured that at public entertainments in Nassau the fourth estate is not even noticed. Think of that! In spite of all drawbacks three papers eke out a living here; but the united force, editors and printers included, of the two minor establishments consists of a man and a boy, and one column must be distributed before a second can be set up. If either of them were called upon to print Zebbedee half-a-dozen times they would certainly explode, for they have not so many of the same letters on hand.

The small-pox has broken out in Nassau, and we've all been vaccinated. It seems to me extravagantly rich that people coming down to the Bahamas for enjoyment, should sleep over a stable, dine on horse, be threatened with lunacy from ennui, and finally be driven into a pen for vaccination, and suffer torments through terror of small-pox. Devilish rich, I think, and a proper comment on the mania for travel.

There is a rumor—a wild, improbable, impossible rumor in town—one that has greatly excited the black population. I know nothing about the facts of the case, but it is said that—a circus has arrived!

W. G. S.

Note from Prof. John Wise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following paragraph, clipped from your paper, was handed me by a friend, a few days ago:

"Prof. WISE, of aëronautic celebrity, is selling apples and candy in Memphis, if the papers in that city can be credited."

It has run the rounds of the country press for some weeks past, and I had intended to bear it with meekness and humility, and should have done so had it not at last found its way into the widely circulated and influential papers of New-York, of which yours is a prominent one. I find no fault with the lowliness of the business that is attempted to be thrust upon me, for I believe with the philosopher who said,

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, for there the honor lies."

But I am not in that business, and thus I do not wish to have this smallness thrust upon me, because it injures me in my profession, wherein I am endeavoring, with faith and energy, to "act well my part," and to realize that *ultimatum* of success in balooning, viz.: voyages across continents, across oceans and around the world, with system, precision and commercial economy. The atmospheric ocean, with its systematic currents and counter-currents, its revolutions around the globe we inhabit, its immense lifting and carrying power, all bespeak this coming estate of human progress.

Please, for the sake of common justice, to place me fairly, by your widely circulated TIMES, into the right saddle,—that of the air steed, not on the apple-cart,—and I will be much obliged to you, as the "aëronautic celebrity" of Lancaster, Pa.

JOHN WISE.

—Rev. Broughton White died at Acworth, N. H., on March 14, in the 89th year of his age. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1797. His life has been one of marked usefulness.

Macaulay's Fifth Volume.

The History of England from the Accession of James II. By LORD MACAULAY. Vol. V. Edited by his sister, Lady TREVELYAN. With a complete Index to the entire work. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This volume contains the history of the two last years of the reign of WILLIAM III., as fairly transcribed and revised by MACAULAY. It shows that the writer's powers were unimpaired up to the very moment of his sudden death. Although mainly occupied with the details of party struggles, there are episodes as brilliant as those which a quarter of a century ago foreshadowed the advent of the most fascinating writer in the language. Such are the account of the visit of PETER the Great to England, the history of the Darien Enterprise, the adventures of Capt. KIDD, and the intrigues which resulted in the Spanish war of the Succession. This last forms the subject of one of his most brilliant essays. It is interesting to compare his matured treatment of the subject with the earlier study. In the history he thus paints

THE PORTRAIT OF CHARLES II. OF SPAIN.

"The Prince on whom so much depended was the most miserable of human beings. In old times he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world; and to expose him would have been a kindness. From his birth a blight was on his body and on his mind. With difficulty his almost imperceptible spark of life had been screened and fanned into a dim and flickering flame. His childhood, except when he could be rocked and sung into sickly sleep, was one long piteous wail. Till he was ten years old his days were passed on the laps of women, and he was never once suffered to stand on his rickety legs. None of those tawny little urchins, clad in rags stolen from scarecrows, whom MURILLO loved to paint begging or rolling in the sand, owed less to education than this despotic ruler of thirty millions of subjects. The most important events in the history of his own kingdom, the very names of provinces and cities which were among his most valuable possessions, were unknown to him. It may well be doubted whether he was aware that Sicily was an island, that CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS had discovered America, or that the English were not Mahommedans. In his youth, however, though too imbecile for study or for business, he was not incapable of being amused. He shot, hawked, and hunted. He enjoyed with the delight of a true Spaniard two delightful spectacles, a horse with its bowels gored out, and a Jew writhing in the fire. The time came when the mightiest of instincts ordinarily wakens from its repose. It was hoped that the young king would not prove invincible to female attractions, and that he would have a Prince of Asturias to succeed him. A consort was found for him in the royal family of France, and her beauty and grace gave him a languid pleasure. He liked to adorn her with jewels, to see her dance, and to tell her what sport he had with his dogs and his falcons. But it was soon whispered that she was a wife only in name. She died; and her place was supplied by a German Princess nearly allied to the Imperial house. But the second marriage, like the first, proved barren; and, long before the King had passed the prime of life, all the politicians of Europe had begun to take it for granted, in all their calculations, that he would be the last descendant, in the male line, of CHARLES the Fifth. Meanwhile a sullen and abject melancholy took possession of his soul. The diversions which had been the serious employment of his youth became distasteful to him. He ceased to find pleasure in his nets and boar-spears, in the fandango and the bull-fight. Sometimes he shut himself up in an inner chamber from the eyes of his courtiers. Sometimes he loitered alone, from sunrise to sunset, in the dreary and rugged wilderness which surrounds the Escurial. The hours which he did not waste in listless indolence were divided between childish sports and childish devotions. He delighted in rare animals, and still more in dwarfs. When neither strange beasts nor little men could dispel the black thoughts which gathered on his mind, he repeated aves and credos; he walked in processions; sometimes he starved himself; sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the ruin of all his faculties. His stomach failed; nor was this strange, for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his family, was so serious that he could not masticate his food, and he was in the habit of swallowing ollas and sweetmeats in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was attacked by ague. Every third day his convulsive tremblings, his dejection, his fits of wandering, seemed to indicate the approach of dissolution. His misery was increased by the knowledge that everybody was calculating how long he had to live, and wondering what would become of his kingdoms when he should be dead. The stately dignitaries of his household, the physicians who ministered to his diseased body, the divines whose business was to soothe his no less diseased mind, the very wife who should have been intent on those gentle offices by which female tenderness can alleviate even the misery of hopeless decay, were all thinking of the new world which was to commence with his death, and would have been perfectly willing to see him in the hands of the embalmer if they could have been certain that his successor would be the prince whose interest they espoused. As yet the party of the Emperor seemed to predominate. CHARLES had a faint sort of preference for the house of Austria, which was his own house, and a faint sort of antipathy to the house of Bourbon, with which he had been quarreling, he did not know why, ever since he could remember. His Queen, whom he did not love, but of whom he stood greatly in awe, was devoted to the interests of her kinsman the Emperor; and with her was closely leagued the Count of Melgar, hereditary Admiral of Castile and Prime Minister.

In a very short time the king's malady took a new form. That he was too weak to lift his food to his misshapen mouth, that, at thirty-seven, he had the bald head and wrinkled face of a man of seventy, that his complexion was turning from yellow to green, that he frequently fell down in fits and remained long insensible, these were no longer the worst symptoms of his malady. He had always been afraid of ghosts and demons, and it had long been necessary that three friars should watch every night by his restless bed as a guard against hobgoblins. But now he was firmly convinced that he was bewitched, that he was possessed, that there was a devil within him; that there were devils all around him. He was exorcised according to the forms of his Church; but this ceremony, instead of quieting him, scared him out of almost all the little reason that nature had given him. In his misery and despair he was induced to resort to irregular modes of relief. His confessor brought to court impostors who pretended that they could interrogate the powers of darkness. The Devil was called up, sworn and examined. This strange deponent made oath, as in the presence of God, that his Catholic majesty was under a spell, which had been laid on him many years before, for the purpose of preventing the continuation of the royal line. A drug had been compounded out of the brains and kidneys of a human corpse, and had been administered in a cup of chocolate. This potion had dried up all the sources of life; and the best remedy to which the patient could now resort would be to swallow a bowl of consecrated oil every morning before breakfast. Unhappily, the authors of this story fell into contradictions which they could excuse only by throwing the blame on Satan, who, they said, was an unwilling witness, and a liar from the beginning. In the midst of their conjuring, the Inquisition came down upon them. It must be admitted that, if the Holy Office had reserved all its terrors for such cases, it would not now have been remembered as the most hateful judicature that was ever known among civilized men. The subaltern impostors were thrown into dungeons. But the chief criminal continued to be master of the king and of the kingdom. Meanwhile, in the distempered mind of CHARLES, one mania succeeded another. A longing to pry into those mysteries of the grave from which human beings avert their thoughts, had long been hereditary in his house. JUANA, from whom the mental constitution of her posterity seems to have derived a morbid taint, had sat, year after year, by the bed on which lay the ghastly remains of her husband, appareled in the rich embroidery and jewels which he had been wont to wear while living. Her son CHARLES found an eccentric pleasure in celebrating his own obsequies, in putting on his shroud, placing himself in the coffin, covering himself with the pall, and lying as one dead, till the requiem had been sung, and the mourners had departed, leaving him alone in the tomb. PHILIP the Second found a similar pleasure in gazing on the huge chest of bronze in which his remains were to be laid, and especially on the skull which, encircled with the crown of Spain, grinned at him from the cover. PHILIP the Fourth, too, hankered after burials and burial-places, gratified his curiosity by gazing on the remains of his great grandfather, the Emperor, and sometimes stretched himself out at full length like a corpse in the niche which he had selected for himself in the royal cemetery. To that cemetery his son was now attracted by a strange fascination. Europe could show no more magnificent place of sepulture. A staircase incrusted with jasper led down from the stately church of the Escurial into an octagon situated just beneath the high altar. The vault, impervious to the sun, was rich with gold and precious marbles, which reflected the blaze from a huge chandelier of silver. On the right and on the left reposed, each in a massy sarcophagus, the departed kings and queens of Spain. In this extremity the king descended with a long train of courtiers, and ordered the coffins to be unclosed. His mother had been embalmed with such consummate skill that she appeared as she had appeared on her death-bed. The body of his grandfather, too, seemed entire, but crumbled into dust at the first touch. From CHARLES neither the remains of his mother nor those of his grandfather could draw any sign of sensibility. But, when the gentle and graceful LOUISA of Orleans, the miserable man's first wife, she who had lighted up his dark existence with one short and pale gleam of happiness, presented herself, after the lapse of ten years, to his eyes, his sullen apathy gave way. 'She is in heaven,' he cried, 'and I shall soon be there with her;' and, with all the speed of which his limbs were capable, he tottered back to the upper air."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 8, 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Monday, April 1.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF APPEALS.

First Week—Thursday's Minutes.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 170—*Main* vs. *Manchester*, off for the term.

No. 12—*Smith, Administrator*, vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company*, argued.

Mr. Fairchild, for Appellant; Mr. J. R. Porter, for Respondent.

No. 14—*Beekman, Administrator*, vs. *The People*, on argument.

J. H Reynolds, for Appellant; John Van Buren and Wm Curtis Noyes, for Respondent.

The Court will sit on Saturday that the business before it may be disposed of as rapidly and early as possible.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate—Redemption.

Michael Burkhardt, Appellant, vs. Caleb W. Sanford, Executor, &c., Respondent. In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, as Executor of Giles Sandford, deceased, the sum of $1,673 31, paid by him, as grantee of one Bradley, to the Sheriff of Erie County, to redeem a quantity of land in Tonowanda, previously sold by that officer under an execution in favor of Sandford against Bradley, on which Sandford became purchaser.

The cause was tried in the Erie Circuit, before Justice MULLETT, without a jury, the Court finding that the title to the land conveyed to the plaintiff by Bradley was not affected by the attachment suit of Sanford against Bradley; and further, that the money delivered by the plaintiff to the Sheriff, continued to be the property of the plaintiff, and that he was entitled to recover it in the action. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed to the General Term of that Court, where the judgment was reversed and the complaint dismissed.

The plaintiff appealed from that judgment to this Court, and his counsel, stating that he paid this money under protest, to redeem the land in suit, now urged that he had a legal, equitable and moral right to do so; and that, by doing so, he had changed the subject-matter of the litigation from the land to the money so paid, and which he is entitled to recover.

Decision reserved.

George L. Morvin and Le Grand Morvin for appellants; Hamilton Harris and John H. Reynolds for respondents.

How far may a Common Carrier Absolve Himself from Liability for Accident, by Contract.

Hiram R. Smith, Administrator, &c., of Joseph Ward, Respondent vs. The New York Central Railroad Company, Appellants.—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged negligence of the defendants, and was tried at the Albany Circuit in March, 1856, the plaintiff recovering $5,000. Ward, it appears, resided in Richland, Ohio, and was a dealer in hogs. On Saturday, the 24th of March, he was on his way to the Albany market with a quantity of hogs, and took the cars at Buffalo for that city, paying to the defendants $134 for the transportation of two car loads of hogs to that city. Mr. Ward accompanied his stock, having a "*drover's pass*," which provided that the holder "*takes all responsibility as to the injury of himself or stock.*" At Rochester the car in which Ward and others had ridden from Buffalo was changed for an emigrant car, and in that they proceeded toward Albany. At Oriskany, this car went off the track. Ward jumped off and received an injury of which he died in a few minutes. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the car provided at Rochester was unsafe, by reason of its having a *flat* wheel, and that this defect was the occasion of its going off the track. On the part of the defendants it was claimed that the running off the track was occasioned by a broken rail; that the flat wheel car was safe, and that the broken rail was a casualty against which the defendants guarded by every precaution.

The first and main point on the part of the appellants is that the agreement made by Ward, that he was to ride at his own risk, was valid, and operated to excuse the defendants from any liability for personal injury, except it arose from willful misconduct. That the right of a common carrier to stipulate by contract for exemption from damages from all injuries arising from mere negligence, is beyond question. It is only against their own fraud or want of good faith that they are forbidden to make contracts.

It is contended by the respondent that this case is one of defendants' own negligence—for that the running a vehicle not *road-worthy* is within all the cases *gross negligence by the carrier*. If the paper signed by Ward be construed as a contract to absolve the carrier from liability for sacrificing his life by the defendants' gross negligence, it is void as against public policy. Decision reserved.

John H. Reynolds for appellants; E. C. Fairchild for respondent.

Charitable Uses—Construction of the Barthrop Will.

John P. Beekman, Administrator, &c., vs. The People and Geo. M. Chapman et al.—This case is quite celebrated in the annals of the Courts. The action was commenced in 1831, by the plaintiff, as administrator with the will annexed, to procure a judicial construction of the last will and testament of Wm. Barthrop, deceased. Barthrop died at Kinderhook on the 20th of October, 1838 leaving a real and personal estate estimated at nearly $200,000. Most of this estate was personal.

In a codicil to the will, dated May 12, 1833, is the following provision: "I will that my executors purchase a farm in trust for the benefit of my nephews' and nieces', children of my sister, Mary Boisor, of Nottingham England, not exceeding $3,000, as an asylum, and it is my wish that they come and occupy the same, especially nephew Henry." The executors were given full power over the farm so purchased, for fifteen years in trust for all those named; after the expiration of which time, the property was to be sold, and the proceeds divided among them or their heirs, &c. If any of the beneficiaries named or indicated, contend or complain of the arrangements made by the executors, they were to have nothing.

The same codicil directed that the Executors of the will, after fifteen years, should, if sufficient surplus remained, found a dispensary, the same as in New-York, for indigent persons. This institution was to be furnished with a physician, and its yearly expenses to be paid out of the funds left by testator. If at the expiration of fifteen years any surplus remained the Executors were to have power to give the same to any other charitable institution they might select. The will made a number of other charitable bequests, but as the legatee was named, those bequests are not contested.

The will is contested on the ground that an estate in remainder, left to parties not designated is void in law—the contestants urging that such is the fact in regard to all those bequests to nephews and nieces and public charities, where neither the name of the individual, nor of the institution becoming a legatee, is given.

If the will fails, the real estate escheats to the estate, and the personal estate goes to the next of kin.

The respondents claim that a charitable bequest to be enforced by a Court of Equity, need only clearly indicate the charitable intent, and name the particular object of charity to be benefited, or indicate the general object in view.

The case was now called, and the argument commenced. It is quite likely the argument will not be closed before the beginning of another week.

A Market Clerk Complains of the Corporation.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

James S. Egbert vs. The Mayor of New-York.—This action is brought by the plaintiff, who was appointed clerk of the Centre Market in 1851, to recover the sum of $358 95. He alleges that, by virtue of his appointment, he was entitled to rooms over the market for family purposes, but that in 1855 the defendants took the same from him and deprived him of their use. He, therefore, claims that he has been thereby put to the expense and damaged to the extent of $358 95.

The defendants admit the plaintiff's appointment as Clerk of the Market, but deny that by virtue of such appointment he was entitled to the possession of the rooms. That he and his predecessors occupied the premises at the sufferance of the City, and they had, therefore, no legal claim to them.

Owing to the absence of the record of the plaintiff's appointment, which the Court deemed necessary to be introduced in evidence, the trial was adjourned to Monday next.

D. B. Taylor for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the District-Attorney moved on the trial of John Jolly, indicted for the murder of a child, Alexander McLane, on the 22d of January last. Mr. Allen briefly opened to the jury, and *Mrs. Mary McLane* was called and testified that she lived at No. 158½ Cherry-street; the deceased was her child; and at the time of its death, in January last, was three years old; on the day of its death she left it in her own room, with Mrs. Johnson, while she went up stairs to get a little girl to go on an errand for her; on passing the door of the prisoner, the witness heard him and his wife quarreling; they then rushed out into the entry, he asking his wife, "Did you call me that name," and she replying, "no;" to which he answered, "you'd better look out, if you do;" the wife, as she ran down the stairs, turned to her husband and said you are a—(using a profane and obscene expression;) he then threw at her a shoe which he had in his hand; Mrs. Jolly had her child in her arms, and the witness said, "Look out for your child;" witness' oldest child was on the landing with her; Mrs. Johnson was holding the other one, Alexander, (the deceased,) in the witness' room; witness went down stairs, and as she got to the door it was open, and Mrs. Johnson exclaimed, "Oh, Mrs. McLane your baby is killed!" the child held its hands up and screamed; witness took it in her arms, and it cried badly for an hour; the shoe that was thrown into the room hit it on the head; there was a slight mark on the left side of the child's head, which was sore; the child was ailing all the rest of the day; witness had him in her arms till nine o'clock, when he was put in his cradle; he died at seven o'clock the next morning; the prisoner was a seafaring man, as was also the husband of the witness.

Mrs. Johnson next testified that on hearing the noise in the entry, she went out to bring in the little boy of the last witness, who had run from her; he managed, however, to keep away, and as she turned with the little infant (deceased) in her arms into the room, the child received a blow on its head, but the witness did not see from what source it came; she did not see the shoe until after Mrs. McLane came and took the child, when it was picked up under the table.

Dr. Beech testified that, upon a *post-mortem* examination, he found the child's skull badly fractured; the tissue of the bone was very elastic, having little mineral substance in its composition; it would not, therefore, readily break; the cause of death was the pressure upon the brain, which resulted from the fracture of the skull.

There were no further witnesses in the case. The District-Attorney claimed a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The prisoner's counsel, however, claimed that there was no proof that the shoe struck the child at all, and therefore the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal.

The jury took the case, and after a brief absence returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, recommending the prisoner at the same time to the mercy of the Court.

In view of the circumstances that the killing of the child was accidental on the part of the prisoner, although he was at the time in the commission of an unlawful act, the Court, in accordance with the recommendation of the jury, dealt leniently with the prisoner, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Court then dismissed the Jurors for the term, and adjourned to Saturday morning at 12 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCUNN dismissed the Grand Jury for the term; thanking them for their attention to their duties.

Application was then made for postponement of sentence in the case of Townsend, convicted of felonious assault, until a bill of exceptions could be settled. The application was granted, and the matter went off till a week from next Saturday.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Felix McArdle, convicted of seduction, was then argued by Mr. John Sedgwick, for the prisoner, and Mr Anthon for the people. Decision of the Court was reserved.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Recorder HOFFMAN will open the April term next Monday.

During the present month 117 indictments have been disposed of. As there are nearly, if not quite all prison cases, the result has been the depletion of the City Prison to a very desirable extent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 28.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95½	100 Cum. Coal Pref....	7½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93	160 Hud. River R.	45⅞
2,000 do	92¾	100 do	46
1,000 Treas, 12 p. c. N.	103½	300 Harlem R	16¼
5,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	94½	280 Harlem R. Pref'd	41¼
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	76	100 do.......b10	41⅜
5,000 do.........s30	75¾	50 do.......b30	41⅜
5,000 do.........b30	76	100 do.......s30	4 ¼
2,000 Va. State 6s....	78½	500 do	41
9,000 Mo State 6s....	66½	50 Reading R	44½
10,000 do	66⅜	60 Mich. Central R....	58¼
15,000 do.........b60	66½	250 do	58⅛
2,000 Erie 2d M. B....	100¼	200 do.......b60	58¼
2,000 Hu. Riv. S. F. B.	100	100 do	58
3,000 Mich. S. 1st m. bs.	90	50 do.......s10	58
1,000 Mich S 2d m. bs	66⅜	50 do	57⅞
3,500 Ill. Cent. R. bs.	102⅛	50 do.......s30	57⅞
5,000 do.........s30	102	226 Mich. S & N I. G. S.	38¾
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs.	11	50 Panama Rail'd s30	117
2,000 C., B. & Q. R. 8		50 Ill. Cen. R Scrip..	81⅞
per cent. bonds..	99½	150 do.......b10	81⅜
34 Phenix Bank	101	100 do.......s10	81¼
25 Bank of Commerce	94½	100 do	81¾
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	100
60 Pacific M. S. Co...	86⅝	20 do	100¼
100 do	85⅞	55 Galena & Chi. R...	73¾
685 N. Y. Central R..	79	350 do	73½
300 do.........b10	79	400 Cleve. & Tol. R....	35¾
350 do	78⅞	700 do	36
500 do.........s30	78¾	500 do.......s30	35¾
100 do.........s30	78⅞	300 do	35⅞
50 Erie Railroad	32⅞	425 Chic. & R. Isl. R...	58⅜
100 do.........b10	32⅞	5 Chic., Bur. & Q R.	73¾
100 do	32¾	8 do	73½
100 do.........b30	82¾	20 Macon & West. R..	95

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Reg.	88	9 Erie Railroad	32
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95½	25 do	32⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	92¾	256 do	32¼
5,000 do	92⅞	50 do.......s10	32¼
20,000 do	93	100 Chic. & Rk Is. R. b60	58¼
1,000 Michigan St. 6s.	95	315 do	58
2,000 Brook. C W L	103	100 Harlem R......b30	16⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	102⅛	250 Harlem R. pfd....	41
5,000 do	102¼	50 M S. & N. Ind. R	17½
11,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	43	60 do.......b30	17⅜
3,000 Chi., Bur & Q. R.		50 Ill Cen. R. Scr'p. s10	81½
8 ⅌ ct. Bonds....	99¾	100 do.......b30	81½
5,000 Ind. R. 3d M. B.	90	50 do.......s30	81⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co b10	85½	25 do	81½
90 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	89½	40 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	100½
50 N. Y. Cen R.	78⅞	50 Gal. & C. R....s10	73⅛
300 do	78½	00 do	73¼
100 Hud. River R...s30	45½	00 do.......b30	73¼
50 do	45½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. b10	35¾

THURSDAY, March 28—P. M.

The accounts from England to-day by the *City of Baltimore*, to March 14, are the best for our Grain and Flour trade we have had for six or eight weeks. They are believed to be accompanied by liberal export orders, and a very heavy business on the Corn Exchange to-day and large freight engagements are the result. On the eve of the reopening of Western Lake and Canal navigation these advices are especially encouraging for both the Railway and Shipping interests. The Cotton market at Liverpool is also reported firm. In the English Discount market the demand had moderated, and the funds are quoted ⅛@¼ per cent. higher. A decided improvement had taken place in American Railways on our advices of 28th Febauary, but the subsequent packet of March 2 having carried out lower figures, the rise was mostly lost. The *Vigo* came in last night, a few hours in advance of the *City of Baltimore*, having on board about $1,240,000 in English Gold, of which a million comes to the Merchants' Bank, for account of the Bank of Louisiana. The other steamer has $420,000 in Gold, making the receipts, to-day, $1,660,000. It was at first supposed that these sums would further strengthen the Exchange market, but most of the Money being in return for collections on the other side, on American account, and the prospect here being in favor of a further considerable creation of Bills on England against Grain and Cotton, the terms remained the same as for the last mail—108 ⅌ cent. on London, 60 days' sight, and 109@109¼ for sight and 3 days' sight. Thus far no important business has been done for Saturday's mail. The following are the consignees of the gold:

BY VIGO.

Moses Taylor & Co..	£1,320	J. H. Freeman & Co.	£500
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	382	Dunham & Dimon	818
R. S. R., order	897	Brockman & Co.	2,600
Marie, Barber & Co.	100	Brower & Co	1,500
Hawley & Howe	1,971	Brown Brothers	30,000
H. Chamberlain & Co.	3,000	Amy & Heyes	1,000
Hewitt & Co.	6,032		
J. D. Vermilye	200,000	Total	£213,540

BY CITY OF BALTIMORE.

S. Reed & Co.	£1,000	Hawley & Howe	£610
Schuchardt & Gebhard	9,85[illegible]	Wakeman, Dimond & Co	1,500
H. D. Brookman & Co.	5,0[illegible]0	James Lincken	5,000
J. T. Freeman	724	Adams Express Co.	5,000
Walsh, Carver & Chase	2,3[illegible]	Thomas Monahan	2,050
T. P. Kelp	1,43[illegible]	Hardt & Co	40,000
W. Creight Lee	114	Order	14,450
Total			£84,830

On the Stock Exchange the ultimate quotations on the Share list to the close of the Second Board were not essentially different from yesterday's figures, although the market started off better early in the day, under the favorable impression made by the foreign news. On the Bond list, there was at the close a steadier tone than yesterday for the Government Stock of 1881, after a partial pressure to sell the Coupon Stock, which carries 1½ ⅌ cent. less interest than the registered. The latter closed at 95½, including interest from the 1st of March—equal to 95 ⅌ cent. for a new issue on the 2d of April. We find there will probably be more bidding independent of either of the combinations on foot than was at first expected. A number of Banks, or other parties who went in with the Bank of Commerce for the last issue, were disappointed, by bidding a fraction too low, and others who might now go in on Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM's proposed list, are waiting a few days, to know, if possible, how far his notion of the value of the Stock is likely to meet the views of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The State securities were steady, and in Railway mortgages there is a further advance in Southern Michigans, Illinois Centrals and Erie fourths, and a large inquiry outside the Stock Board for Western Bonds of various descriptions not usually dealt in at the Board. In some of these, and also in Western City Bonds, the recent advance has been considerable and well maintained.

The Street speculation in the Railway Shares, which has been apparently so indecisive for a fortnight past as to leave prices within a very narrow range of fluctuation, is much the same in its general features to-day as for ten or fifteen days previous. The impression is that a decided majority of the operators are short of Stocks, some of them considerably so, while the outside orders in the other direction, though not heavy, are quite sufficient to defeat their calculations on a material fall. Late in the afternoon the market was heavy on the Railway Shares, the latest quotations being about as follows:

Central	78⅝	Toledo	35⅞
Erie	32⅜	Galena	73⅜
Illinois Central	81½	Rock Island	57⅞
Mich. Southern	17⅜	Quincey	73⅝
Mich. Guaranteed	38½	Reading	44
Harlem Preferred	40¾	Hudson	45⅝

There is some interest felt in the Stock Exchange in regard to the bill, which has passed its third reading in the State Senate, to regulate and reduce the freight on milk on the Harlem and other roads. Such interference by legislation would of course severely damage the large income from this source of the railway lines running through the suburban counties.

The following are the latest mail quotations from London in American Stocks by the *City of Baltimore*. The Queenstown telegraphic dispatch quotes Illinois Central, 27@28 ⅌ cent., the same as by the steamer before.

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ⅌ cent. red. 1874.	79 @ 81	
Virginia State, 5 ⅌ cent	70 @ 75	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent., red. 1875..	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent......do.....1875	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid....	26½ @ 25½	5 6 5½ 6¼
Do. do. all paid	71 @ 73	
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	84 @ 86	
Do. (s. f'd) 1st m., '82	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	85 @ 87	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. (s. f.) 1876	92 @ 94	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ c. con. bs. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	70 @ 72 x.c.	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ⅌ c. '67	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ⅌ cent., 1859,	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ⅌ c., '83, assent.	77 @ 79	77½
Do. Bonds, 7 ⅌ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	57 @ 60	
Do. shares, assented	27 @ 28	29 8½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872	97 @ 99 x. c.	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ⅌ cent., convert.	84 @ 86	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ⅌ cent., ster..	89 @ —	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No 4 Broad-street:

March 27	Philadelphia	par.
March 27	Boston	par.
		Premium.
March 21	New Orleans	⅜@ ½
March 22	Mobile	⅜@ ⅝
March 27	Baltimore	par.@1-10
March 27	Washington	¾@ 1
March 25	Charleston	3 @ 3½
March 26	Richmond	5 @ 5½
March 26	Petersburgh	5 @ 5¼
March 26	Norfolk	5¼@ 5½
March 25	Augusta	3½@ 4
March 25	Savannah	2½@ 3¼
March 25	Chicago	5 @ 5½
March 24	Milwaukee	6 @ 6½
March 26	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
March 24	St Louis	3 @ 3¼
March 25	Louisville	½@ ¾
March 26	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
March 25	Cincinnati	⅜@ ¾
March 26	Pittsburgh	1¼@ 1½
March 23	Evansville, Ind	1 @ 1½
March 25	Columbia, S. C	3 @ 3½
March 22	Alton, Ill	5 @ 5½
March 25	Canada	½@ ¾
March 25	Indianapolis	¾@ 1
March 23	Milledgeville	3½@ 4
March 25	Newbern	5¼@ 5½
March 25	Akron, Ohio	¾@ 1

The *United States Economist and Dry Goods Reporter* of Wednesday last says:

"Yesterday the tenders for the stock of the assigned estate of DEFOREST ARMSTRONG & Co. were opened by the assignee, Mr. FRED. BUTTERFIELD The principal bidders were Messrs. BLISS & WHEELOCK, CLAFLIS, MELLEN & CO., MARTIN & OSGBURY, and JORDAN, MARSH & Co., of Boston—several other firms also being desirous of buying, whose offers could not be entertained in consequence of their proposed terms being otherwise than cash; whilst certain verbal offers were declined, in consequence of the lowness of the bids. The assignee submitted the offers to the principal creditors of the estate for consultation, and the result was that the offer of Messrs. BLISS & WHEELOCK, being the highest, was accepted. The price was 62½ ⅌ cent. of the original cost of the goods; terms, net cash; the entire value of the stock being $435 000. Messrs. BLISS & WHEELOCK are a new firm. including Mr. GEO. MERRITT, with $100 000 special capital; and a general satisfaction is felt among the package trade that they commence under such favorable auspices as this operation confers."

We have received from Messrs. NICOLAY & Co., a copy of their semi-monthly price current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies can be had gratuitously at their office.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½; Reading Railroad, 22⅛; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 28 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 160 bbls. Ashes; 11,575 bbls. Flour; 53,447 bushels Wheat; 21,430 bushels Corn; 7,748 bushels Barley; 2,015 bushels Oats; 1 735 bushels Malt; 1,216 pkgs. Provisions and 1,144 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $5 31¼ and Pearls at $5 31¼ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—The demand has been more active for all kinds, including Middling Uplands at 12⅛c.@12⅝c; and other grades at proportionate rates ⅌ ℔. The reported sales amount to 6,000 bales, including about 3,000 bales *in transitu*.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 mats Java at 17c.; 1,200 bags Rio, at 12¼c.@12⅞c; and 2 700 bags do., by auction, at 11¾c.@13⅞c. ⅌ ℔., averaging $12 78 ⅌ 110 ℔s.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very brisk demand to-day, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. the market closing very firmly, though rather tamely, owing, in part, to the high claims of holders and the rise in rates on freight. The inquiry, stimulated by the favorable news per *City of Baltimore*, has been mainly from shippers, though, to some extent, from speculators, and for Extra State, the sales of which have been unusually large, from store, afloat and to arrive Shipping brands of Extra Ohio, and low grades of Extra Western, generally, have also been in good request. The movements in trade brands have been fair. The total sales of State and Western Flour since our last, add up 39,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35, Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 50; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60, round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80, mainly at $5 70, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in more demand, at buoyant prices; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5 45@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,650 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 30@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, $2 80 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand, at $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly brisker and dearer. The demand has been chiefly for lots wanted by shippers. The advance in freights, however, tended to check operations, and toward the close the market appeared less buoyant, as holders were unable to sell at the extreme rates, which were paid for choice lots during the forenoon. The reported transactions add up 155,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 50; Canada Club, very common to very choice, in store, at $1 27@$1 35; White Western, at $1 45@$1 53; Red Western, on dock and in store and afloat, at $1 35@$1 36, chiefly at $1 36; very choice amber Wisconsin in store at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 32; Northwestern Club, $1 27½; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 27 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened briskly at advanced prices but closed tamely. The sales reach 86,500 bushels at 66c. for new mixed Western, from railroad dépôt; 69c.@70½c. for old do. do., in store and delivered; 67c.@70c. for yellow Southern, and 70½c.@71c. for white Southern, ⅌ bush. Rye is in fair request, at 64c.@65c. ⅌ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is moderately inquired for; sales 3,500 bushels, including Canada East on private terms, and State at 74c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 33½c.@34½c.; Western, at 33c.@34c.; and State, 34½c.@35½c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate for New, at 18c.@24c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in very moderate demand at $21@$22 ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been dull, and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 45 hhds. Porto Rico at 22c.@33c.; and 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@22c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good request, including common at $1 22@$1 25 ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after at 34½c.@36c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 62½@$16 75 for Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate request at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon has been in demand at steady rates. Lard has been less active; sales 275 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet at old figures; sales 180 bbls., at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in limited demand, at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made of 400 tcs. at $3 37½@$4 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of 1,300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c @5½c., with some Porto Rico at 5c.@6c.; also, 225 boxes Havana at 6½c., and 1,188 bags Siam at 6½c., ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Sales 2,000 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs on private terms; also, 100 bags Pepper at 8½c, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. at 17½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were restricted by the advanced rates claimed to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ 310 ℔s.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ⅌ bushel. Resin 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef 8s. ⅌ tierce; and Bacon and Lard. 40s.; Cheese. 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow. 37s 6d. ⅌ ton. A vessel from Norfolk, with Corn (50,000 bushels) in ship's bags, for Liverpool, at 11½d. ⅌ bushel.

THE SUSAN G. OWENS AFLOAT.—The ship *Susan G. Owens*. which got ashore on this bar on Friday afternoon, March 8, with a cargo of railroad iron, was got afloat yesterday afternoon after discharging about 2,000 bars of the iron, and was towed up to this city by the steamer *Aid*. Notwithstanding the bad weather that has prevailed since the ship got ashore, and the character of her cargo, the steam-pump keeps her free of water without difficulty, and the *Owens* gives but little appearance of being strained; she must be in all respects a most faithfully constructed vessel.—*Charleston Courier*, 23d.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 2
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 23

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 2
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 23
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago* will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat.....3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at.....6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND those interested in accurate measurements, will, by sending their address, with a postage stamp, to the undersigned, receive "A short treatise on Surveyors Chains and Chain Measuring," second edition, 24 pages, with price list of the patent chains. Will readers please bring this to the notice of professional friends. J. M. GRUMMAN, City Surveyor, No. 377 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARLORS, with bedrooms, can be seen at No. 53 East 28th-st Families or single gentlemen wishing board in a first-class house can call as above. Dinner at 6 P. M. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone-front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, brothers desire board on Brooklyn Heights. Address stating terms and accommodations, J. B., Box No. 2 753 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING GOOD rooms with board, can be accommodated at No. 125 West 21st-st. Also, apartments for gentlemen willing o room together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant room on the second story, front "alone," in a private family; house very pleasantly situated, and only 8 minutes' walk from the South or Hamilton av. ferries, one block from cars. House has every convenience; able good and terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN would like to engage a small unfurnished parlor and two bed-rooms, with partial board, by the 1st of May. A Christian family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address HENRY, Box No. 3,913 New-York Post office, with particulars and references.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT hall rooms to rent with board, where but few boarders are taken. The house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large and pleasant front parlor and small room adjoining on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a small room, on third floor; references required. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST THIRTIETH-ST.—Two or three select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability, can now be accommodated with suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished, on the first, second and third floors in those two new and eligible brown-stone buildings, which are delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A SMALL French private family, a very fine second floor front furnished room, with alcove; hot and cold water, grate, gas; bath in the house. Also, a third floor front hall bedroom, with gas. House first-class, and neighborhood very good. Board given if desired. References required. Call at No. 166 East 33d-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th av.; four rooms on third floor, front and rear, and three rooms on fourth floor, front, in new four-story, brown-stone house. Furniture all new. Table unexceptionable. House pleasant and well situated, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 20 West 35th st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MOTHER AND daughters, 12 and 16 years, in a private family only, where there are no children, with three unfurnished rooms Location above 34th-st., between 4th and 8th avs. Address W. E. C., Box No. 5,621 Post-office, naming location and terms.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate; also, a single room, with or without board, in a first-class house, and with a French family; references exchanged; terms reasonable; no moving in May.

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first class house and with a French family; location unsurpassed; references exchanged No moving in May.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st., a suite of front rooms, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let; also single rooms; location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished to let, to a party of bachelors, with or without breakfast, or to a first-class family; private table only; preference given to permanent parties. Also other rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE CITY OR SUBURBS, by gentleman, wife and two children aged five and seven years; location pleasant; terms from $10 to $12 per week. Address H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen; also, single rooms to gentlemen; location No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway; references exchanged; dinner at 6 o'clock; no moving at May.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A DESIRABLE entire second floor, together or separate. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, on the south side of Long Island, east of Hempstead, vicinity of Islip preferred, from the 1st of May, for a gentleman and wife, with accommodations for two horses, carriage, &c. Address, with full particulars, 8., Box No. 1,411, Post office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT one hour's distance from the City, and easy of access at all times, for a lady, gentleman, and a lad of 11 years. Must be near a good school. Address A. L., Box No. 1,467 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Chemical Bank of the City of New-York for Five Thousand Dollars, in favor of JOHN J. JACKSON, and indorsed by him, dated March 25, 1861. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the aforesaid, as payment has been stopped.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn, Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.
SIR;

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your pills and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte Co., Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin, Co, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING.
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
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Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.

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CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Professor Anderson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Virginius.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Hebrew Son—The First Night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Henriette—Popping the Question.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Liberty Boys of '76—Raoul—The Maniac Lover.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanelli—Curiosities at all Hours.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No communication has yet been received from the Administration by the Southern Commissioners, indicating the policy to be pursued towards the Southern Confederacy, notwithstanding the assertions which have been made to the contrary. They expect to be satisfied on this point, however, in a few days. A story was current in Washington yesterday that they had received positive intelligence of the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, but it proved, on inquiry, to be incorrect. They have no doubt that the evacuation will soon take place, if it has not already been effected.

The appointments made and confirmed yesterday were very numerous, and some of them very important. Carl Schurz, it seems, is to be Minister to Spain, instead of Cassius M. Clay, who consented to take instead the mission to St. Petersburg. James S. Pike, of Maine, is to be Minister Resident at the Hague; Robert M. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, Minister to the Argentine Confederation; James E Harney, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Portugal; George G. Fogg, of New-Hampshire, Minister to Switzerland, and Andrew B. Dickinson, of New-York, Minister to Nicaragua. The only New-York City nomination made was that of Thomas McElrath as Appraiser. The others, it is expected, will now be first in order.

The Senate yesterday adjourned *sine die*, after acting upon all the appointments ready for them, and being notified by the President that he had no further communications to make. Before proceeding to Executive business, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that the only way to preserve the Union is by enforcing the laws, and that resistance to their enforcement, under whatever name, is disunion; and further, declaring it the duty of the President to hold and protect the public property, even within the seceded States. He asked for an immediate vote upon it, but did not obtain it. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, the original mover of the resolution calling for the dispatches of Major Anderson, explained that his motive in calling for them was to vindicate the character of Major Anderson, which had been assailed unjustly. Nothing further of interest transpired.

Dispatches have appeared in some of the papers, stating that Gov. Houston has actually commenced an armed opposition to the behests of the Texas Convention. Although these statements have been premature, our latest reports from Texas indicate that they may become true at any moment. Gov. Houston evidently intends to give the Secessionists some trouble. He still considers himself the Chief Executive Officer of Texas, notwithstanding the action of the Convention, by which he was deposed. On the 21st inst. speeches were made at Austin by Houston and Hon. A. J. Hamilton, late member of Congress, in which the Convention and its acts were severely denounced, as were also the Southern Confederacy and its new Constitution. We do not learn from our dispatches how these speeches were received, but the simple fact of their being delivered at the capital of the State, when the Convention was in session, is significant.

The first two resolutions in the series reported by the Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia Convention were adopted yesterday without amendment, after considerable debate. The second, declaring that African Slavery is a vital part of the social system of the States wherein it exists, Gov. Wise sought to have amended by the addition of the words "and of the political system of the Federal Government," but he did not succeed.

The Legislature of Missouri are not disposed to follow the recommendation of the State Convention, that they should take measures to further the assembling of a National Convention, with the object of amending the Federal Constitution, and they have accordingly passed a resolution refusing to do so, 62 to 42.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool March 13, calling at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings news of interest. The leaguer of the Citadel of Messina had been brought to a speedy close by the capitulation of Gen. Fergola, who acted under special instructions received from Francis II. It was supposed the Civatella del Fronto, the only remaining stronghold in the hands of the Bourbon faction, would at once surrender. From Poland we learn that the petition of the people had met with a favorable reception at St. Petersburgh, the Emperor having conceded a National Consultative Council, with M. Zamoyski, the leader of the Reform Party, as its presiding officer. Everything at Warsaw was tranquil. The French Chambers were still busily discussing the Imperial policy. An improbable rumor prevailed that the French representative at Rome had disclaimed the sentiments enounced in the recent speech of Prince Napoleon. American questions continue to attract the attention of the leading European Powers. Our Own Correspondent at Paris advises us that both France and England are preparing squadrons of observation to visit the American coast, with a view to guarding against all dangerous eventualities. The apprehension of the passage of the Morrill Tariff had acted disastrously upon almost every branch of English industry.

We have files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 1st February. The *Commercial Times* of Jan. 31, says political complications have tended to keep up the markets, and that sales of hides have been unusually small. The violence of the Press portended a speedy rupture between the Federals and Liberals. Mendoza had marched upon San Juan with 1,700 men, and killed many of the provincials in an engagement. The Liberals manifested much indignation in consequence of this, which took place after they had sent a deputation to Mendoza proposing terms of peace, who were amused by him and afterwards dismissed without further ceremony.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Manierre presented a petition asking an investigation into the Hackley street-cleaning contract of this City, but unanimous consent being required for its reception, and Mr. Sessions objecting, it was withdrawn. Several minor bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned. In the Assembly, the bill requiring foreign Insurance Companies to file annual statements of their affairs was passed; also the bill to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution to the people.

At the Board of Charities and Corrections, yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the President to draw his warrant on the Comptroller for $100,000. The sick patients in the Institutions are to be transferred to the new hospital for treatment; 438 persons have been sent from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, embracing the usual proportion of "revolvers."

In the Court of Appeals, two or three cases were yesterday argued, of no particular importance except that of the Barthrop will, which was but just commenced, and will likely consume a day or two yet. In the Superior Court, before Justice Moncrief, an action against the City for evicting a Market Clerk from the attic of Centre Market, came on to be heard. The case was finally postponed to Monday. In the Oyer and Terminer John Jolly was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. In the General Sessions the Grand Jury were dismissed for the term, sentence of Townsend was postponed, argument was heard and decision reserved, on the motion for new trial in the case of Felix McArdle, convicted of seduction, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

The Stock Market opened firmer, yesterday, under the foreign advices, but fell back on the Share list in the afternoon to about Wednesday's quotations. State Stocks steady, and the Federal Stock sold at 95½ ₩ cent. for the registered issue. The Exchange on London remains at 108 ₩ cent.

The advices by the *City of Baltimore*, yesterday, were considered unusually favorable to the Breadstuff interest, and very heavy sales of Flour, Wheat, and Corn were made, chiefly to shippers, at improved prices. The market closed, however, less buoyantly, owing to the rise in rates on freight. Cotton was in brisk demand, and 6,000 bales changed hands, about half *in transitu*, at a slight advance. The transactions in Groceries were fair in extent; while in Provisions, Hops, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Metals, Hides, and Leather, the movements were limited. Resin, Tallow, and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention.

Our Revenue Policy.

It is of course a matter of surprise to no one that we are obliged to read, upon each fresh arrival from Europe, such denunciations of our new tariff law, as we reproduce in other columns of this paper. There never, in fact, was an important measure that attracted less attention on its passage, or, when the public consciousness was fully aroused, was more reprobated the world over as ill-timed and mischievous to the last degree, than the enactment in question. We resisted its passage upon the very grounds that are now almost universally urged for its repeal; and showed that it would alienate the Border States, lose us the sympathy of Europe, and above all, yield neither revenue, nor protect our industry, because it could not be enforced. The public, however, could not be awakened from its lethargy, and in a community now unanimous for its repeal, we found difficulty in getting a second. But the measure is a law. What is to be done with it? Repeal it, as a matter of course. This should be the first act of the Administration. It is a commercial as well as a political necessity. The crisis is imminent and demands immediate action.

Suppose we fight the South on their own ground, by reducing our impost duties to match theirs. What States are to be the sufferers? Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, if any. And to what degree? Much less, we think, than is generally supposed. To take the case of Massachusetts, the total value of the products of that State, in 1855, was $295,000,000. One third of this amount was consumed on the spot. The following is a list of some of its articles going into general consumption:

Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods	$36,464,738
Woolen goods	15,124,233
Iron and manufactures of iron	10,326,874
Steam engines and machinery	7,344 890
Paper	4,643,680
Refined sugars	2,056,630
Sperm oil and candles	6,813,290
Soap and candles	7,720,533
Boots and shoes	37,489,923
Hats, caps and bonnets	7,532,718
Sperm and whale oil and bone	7,766,996
Mackerel and cod	2,829,640
Distilled liquors	3,154,828
Clothing	9,061,896
Glass	2,648,125
Musical instruments	2,291,680
Jewelry and watches	2,105,000
Cordage	2,478,410
Mechanics' tools	1,142,604
Manufactures of copper and brass	3,187,556
Cutlery	1,200,279
Total	$173,384,523

Now, if we except woolen goods, there is hardly an article in this list that would suffer with a rate of duties not exceeding 15 per cent. Cotton in Lowell can be turned into cloth very nearly if not quite as cheaply as in Manchester. In several styles, the American manufacturer competes successfully with the English in every market in the world. The coarser kinds of American cottons need no protection whatever. The tendency of public opinion in Massachusetts is unmistakably toward a relaxation of our revenue system, instead of higher duties. She was the moving party that led to the adoption of the Tariff of 1857, by which duties were considerably reduced. She is ready for a revenue tariff, and could, we are confident, sustain all her industries (with one exception) with a uniform rate of duties of 15 per cent.

The great interest that would suffer in Pennsylvania, is the iron manufacture in the Eastern part of the State. The Western portion of it is well protected by cost of transportation. In coal this State has nothing to fear. We believe her manufactures of iron would suffer less than is estimated, as many qualities are produced better adapted to certain objects than English make. But suppose some inconvenience were felt, what is this compared with the exigency upon us? The Tariff in many cases was designed to be, and is, prohibitory. Just to the degree that it lessens the ability of foreign countries to sell, it weakens their ability to purchase our produce. Take the matter of breadstuffs. We have exported to England since the 1st of last September, 2,157,680 bushels of wheat, 4,404,695 bushels of corn—equal in value to at least $40,000,000. Before the year is out, this amount will be nearly doubled, or say 50,000,000 bushels. Suppose this market had not been open to us—what would have been the value of this produce, and where would the Western States have been? With the poorest seasons we produce a surplus of breadstuffs. Their price, consequently, is *always* regulated by that in foreign countries. With slack demand the present year, the whole West, and with it the country, would have been in bankruptcy. Our great object should be to cultivate this foreign demand. We cannot sell unless we purchase in an equal degree. Every embarrassment thrown in the way of reciprocal freedom is just so much abatement upon the profits of our agriculture.

We always hail with the greatest pleasure a good demand for our produce abroad. The past year's crop took the West out of the mire, and saved the commerce of this City from a fearful revulsion. It put the Western farmer on his feet. It added more than $100,000,000 to the value of our railroad securities. For the first time for many years it has given profitable employment to our shipping. When we take into consideration our vast agricultural interests, our system of railroads, which in the Northern States have cost $800,000,000, and our mercantile tonnage, which has a value of $200,000,000—all of which are directly fostered by a large foreign trade, we certainly see in the advantage to these an ample compensation for the temporary inconvenience that minor interests may suffer on being obliged to address ourselves to our emergencies.

We do not wonder that England complains of us. We exported to Great Britain the past year produce to the value of $228,300,034, and to England alone to the value of $187,096,912, nearly all of which was taken *duty free*. We imported from England in the same period merchandise to the value of $133,065,571, of which $130,448,791 paid duties. Of this sum cotton, and woollen fabrics, and iron, made up about $80,000,000, upon which we derived a considerable portion of our revenues. Just in proportion as we cease to import, will England, of necessity, refuse to purchase of us. Under such circumstances, we should like to know where are we to get our revenue, and where are we to sell our produce? By no possibility can we outlive our markets of domestic consumption as fast as we can our means of production. By weakening England's means to sell to us, we strike a blow at ourselves tenfold as destructive as we do at her. But for that country the West would be a desert, the land there would not be worth cultivation. From the more distant portions, the most valuable products of the soil would not bear transportation to market. Shall we destroy a portion of the prosperity we enjoy from her trade—a half or third of it? Why not retain the whole of it by at least reuniting us to the previous tariff, under which, according to the confessions of the warmest protectionist, we had reached the highest pitch of prosperity we had ever known.

Our interests, consequently, demand that we should retrace the steps we have taken. We can go further if need be. If one interest suffers, others more important will be the gainers. As it is, none are protected. If we should reduce duties by law so as to meet an emergency, we should only enact what is already in practice. We can no longer stand in the dogmas of the past, because the groundwork on which they rested is taken away. The first step may be unpleasant, without costing us half so much as we anticipate. We must fight the battle as it presents itself with energy and vigor. A crisis without example in the history of the country is upon us, and may have to be met by a policy for which the past presents no precedent.

The Popular Voice in the South.

The decisive enunciation of the will of the people of the Cotton States as to union or disunion, is necessarily only a question of time. If, as asserted, it is really the desire of a majority in one or more of these States that their political fortunes should remain united with ours,—and be sure that if such union be their interest it will be also their desire—neither the truculence of conspirators nor the terrorism of mob-law, can permanently prevent their voice being heard or their will from being obeyed. So far, the people have really had no voice at all in the formation of the Government which now claims to rule over them.

It was quite an easy thing for a bold, powerful, conspiring junta, working in secret, acting under false pretences, and appealing to excited political passions, to precipitate the revolutionary issue in the South in such a shape and at such a moment as to compel at least apparent popular indorsement. Then, amid the wild excitement of a suddenly-acquired independence, these conspirators artfully seized the moment, and hastily set up an unauthorized Provisional Government;—this again they speedily, by secret legislation, and still without the sanction of the people, transformed into a permanent Government;—and finally, by the same process, they have created a vast body of military and civil office-holders, and established them for life over the people. By adroit management, the junta makes its schemes appear to be the spontaneous action of the people; and, indeed, large numbers of men soon actually do become unconscious participants in the conspiracy.

It does not need much forecast to see, however, that a Government which is thus, by a sort of legerdemain, imposed upon States accustomed to democratic liberty, though they may submit to it while their passions are excited, must necessarily possess but the most precarious existence. A brief period of repose, a calm time for reflection, and an opportunity for concert of action, and the old inborn sentiments of the masses must again speedily assert their sway; the mighty though silent forces of Union must again control the action of the State; the conspirators who have deceived the people and destroyed the Government—they in turn will be destroyed; and the Republic will be avenged on its enemies.

There is, however, a great drawback now to the growth of the Union sentiment in the seceding States, in the mere fact that they possess an organic framework of Government;—grotesque and unnatural though it be. There is a strong tendency in the great body of men in all communities quietly to accept "accomplished facts"—to uphold and accommodate themselves to the order of things which circumstances or bolder individuals create around them. The conspirators have now a Constitution, an Executive, a *Corps Legislatif*, a Judiciary; they have an army, a navy, and a revenue, and their agents collect the customs along a thousand miles of sea-coast. They have also able popular leaders, and a more or less powerful servile Press. Behind all these, too, and greater than all, there is a power which controls all—a compact, oligarchic, wide-spread, secret junto, as desperate and unscrupulous as any in Venetian annals—which wields, too, the old familiar weapons of conspirators, terror, denunciation, banishment and the knife—the former freely enough, and the latter far oftener than appears on the record. To the power and the machinations of this body is owing the existence and the power of all the rest.

With such organization the sober public at first cannot cope. Its operation is like the eruption of a score or two of Spanish buccaneers, in olden times, among the peaceful millions of Peru or Mexico: their first feeling is that of amazement; the next is apt to be that of submission to what seems fore-ordained or inevitable. Beside these buccaneer tactics for the terrifying and silencing of the great body of peaceful citizens, the disunion conspirators cunningly work upon the excitable, the reckless, the ignorant and the ambitious, by the tantalizing tricks of the Spanish matadore, shaking the red rag of their fancied wrongs in their eyes till, goaded to madness, they are ready to rush to destruction.

Heretofore it has been our pride, as Americans, to believe that the courage and large intelligence of the masses of the people in this country were sufficient to prevent forever the successful working of such conspiracies; and even yet we believe them to be utterly impossible in the Free and Democratic States.

There could, indeed, be no finer illustration of the thoroughly healthful action of Republicanism than that, in a history extending already over three generations, we should now have the first formidable outbreak of illegitimate political ambition in a country where the public passion has no check but the public reason. Passion, however, in its very nature, is evanescent; while ultimately and surely, the physical, commercial, moral and social necessities must establish and maintain the equilibrium of political forces.

Poland and Russia.

The "muffled" movement in Poland, unanimous and resolute as it assuredly is, and spreading with formidable celerity from the centre to the borders of the land, is significant of a most serious and self-reliant sentiment,—one truly national in its character, and intelligently cognizant of the moral sympathy of the times, as manifested in the healthy progress of liberal ideas throughout Europe. Nor is it to the Poles alone that, in the existing complication, this sympathy is confined. They seem to impart no more than they receive, and the generous opinions for which they live and hope, are reflected upon them from autocratic minds. Prince Gortschakoff recommends that their tranquil but earnest petition to be reinstalled in their traditions and their aspirations, be granted; and the same Czar who glorifies his dynasty by the emancipation of 45,000,000 of serfs, claims additional lustre for it by bestowing upon the Kingdom of Poland a separate Council of State, with the patriot Prince Zamoisky at the head of it. Such is the Czar's reply to the People's petition, as brought to Warsaw, on the 13th inst., by Gen. Mayendorff.

Whatever liberal views the Czar Nicholas may have bequeathed to his son, it is certain that they did not embrace the resurrection of Poland. The treasure and the blood he expended to repress her nationality might well have purchased for Alexander an example and necessity of absolutism, if Alexander had not been made of that fine impressible stuff which was to respond to living rights, and recognize in the enlightened opinion of Southern and Central Europe the true pulse of the people. Therefore the reigning Czar steps out of his dreary old traditions with his hands full of progress, and his heart full of sympathy; and it will be strange if his inheritance does not pass to his successor with the seal of freedom upon it.

It is easy to imagine that the Poles recognize in the Czar this Man for the Times, and easy to discover in that recognition a solution for their present enigmatical attitude of patience and repose, which has been described as a "muffled agitation;" for the provocation was sudden and complete, and the outrage of the 27th of February sufficed to test a self-control more confident and sure than can be claimed for the Polish temper. Yet we are assured again and again that order reigns in Warsaw, and that the people are repressing themselves. Unanimous and determined, but tranquil, they go about their public demonstrations of sorrow with the air of men who have leaders whom they honor, and plans that they believe in; who have a cause worthy of their patience, and a future that will not fail them. In this spirit they submit to their own chiefs, who counsel always calmness. The people who flock in by thousands from the provinces come with no arms in their hands; the Committee of Safety, supported by the students, summarily arrest every blundering agitator; and for the present, remembering that not one soldier fell, their motto seems to be, "the dead are all our own, and they are with us!" and in their names they strike with nothing sharper than the significance of black missals and *immortelles*. The people of Poland have risen calmly like the tide—not surging like breakers, to be dashed in impotent fragments on the very shore of their hopes.

On the other hand, the Russian authorities present, we think, a kindred picture. The predicament in which Gen. Zablotzky's folly has involved them is met with caution and prompt measures of concession. Prince Gortschakoff resigns the management of the people into the hands of twenty-four of the most popular Polish citizens; the funeral ceremonies in honor of the victims of the 27th are undisturbed by at least any formal appearance of police or soldiery; the Russian officer who, on that day cried aloud in front of his men that his mission was not to mow down women and children, and so, tearing off his epaulettes and breaking his sword, refused to fire, is suffered to go scot free among the people; the troops that are sent to reinforce the garrison arrive at night, without display or noise; there is talk of the Emperor's intention to send his brother, the Grand-Duke Nicholas, to conciliate the Polish nobility and men of influence; and last, but best of all, comes this separate Council of State, the first step, perhaps, toward the restoration to Poland of her Constitution, her language, and her freedom.

It is at least pleasant to imagine that there is *rapport* in this—the sympathy of hearts longing for liberty, and all the cherished memories and emotions of patriotism, with the heart that rejoices to bestow them, the mind that looks to history for fame, and to living gratitude for reward. The world moves, and Poland and Russia may have approached near enough to read kindred ideas in each other's political countenance.

The Beginning of the End.—The new tariff was avowedly created to benefit the domestic at the expense of the foreign manufacturer. There need be no surprise, therefore, if the latter, thus challenged to combat, should avail himself of every opportunity to defend his interests, and to find every possible crevice in the armor of his assailant; and in the actual condition of the country its vulnerable points are simply innumerable. Of the importing houses doing business in this City, a large and very important number are nothing more than the agents of European manufacturers. For these concerns to subject their merchandize to heavy imposts, when they may escape with merely nominal dues, must be an excess of absurdity that we have no right to anticipate; and we may therefore expect that whatever wares shall hereafter be shipped from abroad for a Southern or Western market, will seek a landing-place at Southern, rather than Northern, ports; and, perhaps, make their way overland so as to compete with direct importations at New York. This expectation is so far from chimerical that it is already on the eve of realization. We have unquestionable authority for stating that orders to the amount of at least $1,000,000, sent out from this City before it was deemed possible that the Morrill tariff could become a law, have been countermanded, and the manufacturers have been directed to send the goods immediately to New-Orleans. There, those destined for sale in the Gulf States will enter into consumption exempt from the prohibitory imposts of the Northern tariff; while the remainder will pass into the Western and Northwestern States wholly free from duty. The result of this policy cannot be doubtful. Not only will the Federal Government suffer a ruinous loss of revenue, but the direst prophecies of those who deprecated the election of Mr. Lincoln will be verified by the destructive policy transmitted to his Administration by its predecessor. We shall not only cease to see marble palaces rising along Broadway; but reduced from a national to a merely provincial Metropolis, our shipping will rot at the wharves and grass grow in our streets. No earthly influence, short of a reversal of the policy referred to, can save not only New-York, but every Northern port from this frightful destiny.

Vandalism in China.

Our readers will remember the very picturesque account of the pillage and subsequent burning, by the allied forces, of the famous Summer Palace near Peking, which we copied from English journals in December last. The story was an animating one, full of the splendor and the havoc of war, and calculated to excite the cupidity of the reader, if not his martial impulses, by its luxurious details of "loot"—profuse and curiously magnificent. The Tartars had insulted a flag of truce, and made prisoners of the party bearing it, under circumstances of deliberate atrocity. Two of the officers were spirited away, and two died from the brutal treatment they received. The grossest indignities were offered to all,—the correspondent of the London *Times* being of the number. In some instances their faces were repeatedly and violently rubbed in the dust, and their pinioned bodies exposed for three days, without food, to the scorching sun at noon, and the cold and penetrating dews of that season; from time to time, too, they were kicked and beaten, so severely that the most gallant of their number died delirious, as he lay on the ground, bound to a Seikh soldier.

The provocation was extraordinary, and seemed to call, by all the rigors of military justice, for summary retribution. Accordingly, on the 8th of October, the Summer Palace, six miles to the north of the city, was carried by a sudden assault—there being but a handful of eunuchs and gardeners to defend it—and at once devoted to an indiscriminate sacking. It is to be doubted whether the "looting" experiences of the British troops at Delhi and Lucknow afford any example of rapine and riotous destruction as magnificent as this. The reports of eye-witnesses were altogether oriental in the pictures they presented: superb porcelain vases flung about like empty bottles; jade ornaments tossed from hand to hand with satiated contempt; books and manuscripts of fabulous mystery and rareness burned to make a soldier's bonfire; luxurious silks, and shawls from imperial looms, taken to lash hampers with, and cover pots; and robes that the Emperor and his women had worn, on state occasions perhaps, parted among the pioneers and all. Yet the work of destruction was left but half finished that day; on the 18th a clean sweep was made, and French and British soldiers went from chamber to chamber, slashing with sticks and axes, among screens and panels, and whatever was too cumbrous to remove. For this second exacerbation of vengeance it is hard to find justification, for the surviving prisoners had been brought into camp; and an indemnity of £100,000 was offered, and subsequently accepted, for the murder of the others.

But apart from these considerations, there is yet another and more important fact, which has since engaged the attention of scientific circles in France and England, and imparted to the pillage of the Summer Palace, and that curious auction in the Temple Lamasiri, the aspect of a stupendous vandalism, as ignorant as it was violent. When the French troops were embarking for China, M. Jomard, the venerable member of the Institute, a man much honored in France for his profound learning and his private worth, entreated Government to send some instructed person with the army to prevent the destruction of monuments, mementos, and works of art—anticipating, we are told, the very outrage that was perpetrated in October. His warning was not heeded, and the Summer Palace, with all it contained, was destroyed.

What it did contain was not merely the fantastic furniture and endless luxurious appliances of an Imperial Chinese sensualist, as was supposed, but priceless records of the Empire, and the dearest traditions of a land which has never lost its connection with an antiquity of 4,000 years. According to M. Jomard and M. Stanislaus Julien, the Professor of Chinese at the University of Paris, the Summer Palace was a Museum without equal in the world. The distruction of the Louvre, or of the British Museum, said they, would be nothing to what these allied troops have done; for the French and English Collections are mainly from other lands, whereas the Summer Palace was the treasure-house of Chinese history and Chinese arts. In the Bibliothèque Imperiale is a catalogue of the historical vases of the Summer Palace. It is in Chinese, six folio volumes, from the Imperial Printing Office, at Peking—a marvel of typography—illustrated, too, with engravings of all the vases, executed with the curious photographic fidelity peculiar to that imitative people. The splendid dresses, of which so vast a number were destroyed, were all of historic value, we are told—"being robes of honor bestowed upon eminent persons by the Emperor, in accordance with a Chinese custom, and deposited, after their deaths, in this great National Museum."

M. Jomard pronounced this act of Lord Elgin "an irreparable injury, inflicted on the human race," and wondered if any one could be found to defend the abomination.

The Season, the Senate and the Streets.—The Legislature proposes to investigate the business of New-York street-cleaning. Even the Legislature could hardly find dirtier work. The vilest suspicions surround the celebration of the Hackley contracts, and, certainly, the City streets have never been viler than since the contract was executed. Information that sporadic cases of street-cleaning have been observed in conspicuous portions of the City has occasionally reached us, but, in contradiction to this, is the uncontrovertible evidence of its existence, which this filth daily addresses to four out of the five senses; and the reported street-cleaners, when pressed by close investigation, are found to be as unsubstantial as so many men in buckram. To get at a merely superficial notion of the subject, it may be sufficient to say that the Hackley contract has been in operation for five weeks, the contractor drawing money at the rate of $7,000 a week. Inevitable accidents in steady succession have occurred to prevent the work of purgation. Now it was too cold, and less frosty weather must be waited for; now it was too wet, and dryer weathor must be waited for; now the streets were buried in snow, and a thaw was the prerequisite. Dumping-grounds, carts, laborers, were one after the other to seek, and when obtained, the latter had to be indulged with a weekly strike. Such and so various have been the pretences under which the streets have been left in a primeval condition, fit for the development of pre-Adamite monstrosities; but neither storm, or frost, or flood, or strike, has prevented the absorbtion of the Hackleian pay, as rapidly as it matured. The Legislative Committee may exhaust its ingenuity in discovering when or how a thousand dollars a day have been more easily earned.

Mr. Church's View in the Arctic Region.

The finest poem of the German Heine is that in which the palm-tree and the pine are depicted, surrounded by the opposing associations of the desert and the snow-drift, and Mr. Church seems resolved that his fame shall rest upon a painted antithesis of the same character. Having achieved a world-wide reputation by his "Heart of the Andes," in which all the luxuriance of tropical life, and all the varied beauty of organic lines and colors, are displayed in most brilliant effect, he is now prepared to gratify the public with a "View in the Arctic Region," which by its excellence fully confirms the law of esthetics, so frequently set forth by the late Prof. Dod, in his lectures on "Architecture"—that none appreciate any point of beauty in nature or art so well as those who have entered into the spirit of *its opposite*. In these two paintings of Mr. Church we have, to a degree striking enough to become a historical and classical instance, an illustration of the fact that "diversity of sentiment does not interfere with unity of excellence" in the works of a single man.

We may as well premise, fairly and squarely, that we consider this Arctic scene a first-class painting. It could hardly fail to be attractive,—the *motive* being given even in the hands of an artist of less ability,—for there is something singularly inviting to all brothers of the easel in ice and snow views. They strike the most common-place observer as suggesting subjects for copy. We believe that the very first independent figure of climate to be found in poetry is the strange mention of the treasures of the snow, and hail, and the frozen deep, in the Book of Job, while the first independent landscapes, as distinguished from old conventional back-grounds, are the dim snow scenes of Jodocus Mompers. But apart from this natural fascination of subject, the "Arctic View" is admirable from so many points of strictest criticism, and indicates such an exhaustive study of scientific truths as applied to Art, that we may well despair of giving a fully coördinate *résumé* of the whole.

We are struck in the composition at the first glance, by its harmony, with the sentiment of the picture. It is that of intense solitude in the clear frozen North—nature in her utter loneliness—no wild bird or stunted shrub, or ragged relic of aught that ever *grew*, meets the eye to suggest life. White bergs rise mountain high around an arm of the sea, which vanishes in a darkly-ending *fiord*, in fine perspective to the left. A mountain with a gracefully sloping glacier, on which play the most exquisitely treated atmospheric tints, and just such dim suggestions of prismatic light as gleam over all evening snow-fields, forms the middle distance. A road-like base, studded with ice lumps, cheats the eye in its mirage-like effect into imagining towns and towers—an effect which many a traveler in frozen wastes will recall with a smile. In the front ground the sea sweeps toward the shore with as gentle a ripple as though it played in warm Southern climes,—an effect which, as here executed in beautiful lines, is singularly graceful. But all is deathly cold. The invisible spirits of the North—the Witch of Mont Blanc and the Vilas of Russia may be flitting unseen around, but to the eye of man there is only utter desolation amid all this wondrous beauty. The spectator seems to have discovered a new realm, and repeats, with the Ancient Mariner,

> "We were the first that ever burst
> Into that silent sea."

To the right rise masses of ice—blue islands in a blue sea; amid them a turquoise arch over a sapphire current,—but all is ice and the fearful silence of intensest cold. It is not the burning sulphur blue which the sea wears in the warm Mediterranean, and sends up in mad light like the chemical fires of a theatre into the *Grottona Azzura* of Capri. It is another light and another life here; but always real and always beautiful. Above these, again, rise broken white walls, showing with wonderful truth the gradations of color—tawny above purple—as we see them in sunsets, and as we find them in the prism—the warm tints succeeding the cold. In this accurate collection of color, Mr. Church manifests a conscientiousness which some of the first painters living would do well to imitate. We see in these effects the results of the careful observation of one who has sailed for long days and Aurora-lighted nights among iceberg seas, noting in every way the marvels by which he was surrounded. The observer may be interested to know that a puzzling blue vein which he will observe in a white ice-mass to the left, and which seems strange and ribbon-like, was the result of a literal observation, as are all the more peculiar effects.

We might write for hours of the subtle aerial lights which play over ice-rock and sea in this picture, and of the innumerable watery colors which blend with them from below; but observation must supply the place of word-painting. Let us conclude by assuring the reader that the "Arctic View" is one of those triumphs of truthfulness and study, subordinated to a wonderful appreciation of the Beautiful, such as could only be effected by a really great artist.

Commercial Relations Between the North and South.

From the great interest felt at the present time on the subject of the commercial relations between the North and the South, we have republished from the Times the following articles:

1. Motives to Secession.
2. How the South Got their Mistaken Ideas.
3. Effect of Secession on the Production of Cotton.
4. Commercial Relations between the North and South.
5. Direct Trade of the South with Europe.
6. On the "Exchanges" of the Country.
7. The South Cannot Compete with the North in Industries Requiring Skill.
8. Relative Degree of Wealth and Means of Production, North and South.
9. The Mouths of the Mississippi and the Direction and Volume of the Internal Trade of the Country.
10. Where Shall the Border States Go?
11. Effect of Secession on the Material Interests of the South.
12. Southern Free Trade.
13. Lesson of the Census.
14. Geographical Question of Secession.

These articles compose a volume of seventy-two pages, octavo. The article on the *geographical* question of secession is illustrated by a very instructive map, drawn in *crayon*, showing by different degrees of shade, and by figures, the proportion of slaves to whites in every county in the Southern States; the question of secession—its locality, climate, soil and interests—are thus shown at a glance. In the elevated, grain-growing districts, there are few slaves, and thus we find a loyal population. This territory embraces one-half of the area of all the Southern States, and presents one of the most interesting features of the secession movement, and shows the ties which bind the Border States and portions of the seceding ones to the North, with which they are allied, both by sympathies and interest. Eastern Virginia cannot go, because Western will not. The same may be said of North Carolina. Western Tennessee in the same way is held by the Eastern portion of the State. It is in these States, with their greatly-developed interests, that the final battle of secession is to be fought. Price of pamphlet and map, 50 cents. They are sent by mail at same price.

— Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, recently pardoned a man confined in the State Penitentiary by mistake. An application was made to him in behalf of a convict named Miller, and he promised to comply with it, but when he came to make out the papers he confounded him with Mitchell, and set the latter free instead. It is said that Mitchell has conducted himself with marked propriety since his release, but the question is what shall be done with Miller.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING A SIGHT AT THEM—HOW THE DIFFICULTY WAS OVERCOME—FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE TWELVE BATTERIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Monday, March 25, 1861.

Your correspondent has been unwilling to acknowledge that he could be defeated by the South Carolinians in his efforts to see the *most important* of all the fortifications in the harbor, viz.: those on Morris Island. He had tried every expedient, had been promised over and over again that he should certainly see them, but invariably the promise has been revoked when the appointed time came. After the avalanche of crinoline that I alluded to in a recent letter, Gen. BEAUREGARD issued the most positive orders that no civilians, under any circumstances, should be permitted to visit either Fort Johnson, Moultrie or Morris. Notwithstanding this imperial edict, the thing has at last been done, and I have to thank that bundle of charming contradictions, a woman, for the *modus operandi*. I was coming out of Quartermaster-General HATCH'S office, on Meeting street, last Saturday afternoon, when I met a very lovely creature in tears. Any woman in sorrow will excite a man's sympathies, but when she is beautiful, and gives vent to her pent-up grief, the effect is irresistible. She, it seems, was on a similar errand. She had been to Gen. BEAUREGARD'S head-quarters, in Secession Hall, but he, she said, was no gentleman, and wasn't an American thus to refuse a lady who had not seen her husband for eight weeks. She had also been to Gov. PICKENS' head-quarters in the same street, but the Governor's wife, the Cleopatra of Charleston, had returned, and she could not see him. I returned with her to Mr. HATCH, and plead hard, but the Quartermaster, although made of fine-toned materials, dared not disobey the orders of his superior in rank. I determined on a *coup*, and told the lady that if she would come down to *Southern Wharf* at 10 A. M. precisely, on Sunday morning, that I would have at her disposal a safe boat with four trusty oarsmen, and we would see if we could not run the gauntlet successfully. I am thus minute, because a leading merchant here told me only a fortnight since that if "*he heard of my going or attempting to go to any of the forts he should notify the Government that I was a spy!*" Yet an extraordinary piece of good luck has enabled me to see the whole network of immensely strong fortifications, covering the whole of Camp Gregg, as Morris Island, six miles long, is called.

Punctual to the moment, the lady arrived, and we sailed down the beautiful bay with the thermometer at 75°. When off Sumpter we stopped to observe the effect of that "accidental-on-purpose" shot from the Columbiad at Stevens' Battery. I observed that a piece full two feet square had been knocked away, and that a very deep indentation had been made, which is now partially filled up. On the same side there are two long rows of rifle holes on two sides of the pentagon, facing respectively Forts Morris and James. These also answer as ventilators; but owing to the imminent danger of an attack at any moment, the lower range had been sealed up with lead, and the upper one partially so, thus protecting themselves on this side, but adding to the dangers of a long seige by shutting out a free current of pure air. Instead of sailing direct for the first battery at Cummings' Point, which threw the shell into Sumpter, we turned our course for Morris' Island Creek, and made for Col. GREGG'S private wharf, about one mile up from the bay. As we neared the landing, the sentry, a rough up-country soldier, who, like many of his companions, has not seen a woman's face for over a month, stared my beautiful companion completely out of countenance, and evidently was so completely nonplussed that we might have passed without any "permit." I gave my card, and requested him to send at once to Col. GREGG and inform him that the representative of the NEW-YORK TIMES had taken the liberty of visiting the island, and trusted that he would be permitted to see the different batteries, and also to escort a lady who wished to see Lieut. ——, of the Richland Rifles. In fifteen minutes Col. GREGG himself came riding down, eyed me pretty sharply, evidently wondered at the temerity of the "special," but, nevertheless, invited me to land, and also my companion. While she was escorted to her husband's quarters, I was carefully shown all the batteries on the island, for which I wish here to thank the Commandant of Camp Gregg, and especially Capt. MCGOWAN, the Quartermaster, who extended every possible facility to me. Starting for Cummings' Point, let me describe them in detail.

At the point nearest to Fort Sumpter, called Cummings' or Pelican Point, we have first the

COLUMBIA BATTERY.

This battery is commanded by Capt. GREEN, and has *four*, ten-inch mortars and *two* Columbiads. Secondly, the

STEVENS' BATTERY.

This is commonly called the Iron Battery. It is invented by the Cashier of the Planters and Mechanics Bank of Charleston. Mr. STEVENS submitted the plan to Gov. PICKENS, but meeting with no encouragement there, he showed his plan to Mr. HATCH, who interested the Secretary of War, Mr. JAMISON, in it, and he praised the idea so highly that Gov. PICKENS gave his consent to the erection of it. His brother commands it. Here there are *three* Columbiads, sixty-four pounders, the front or *glace*, as I believe it is called, is protected by sand-bags twenty feet thick. The doors for the embrasures work by a lever, which, although bomb-proof, can be opened and shut, through a novel contrivance, by a chain. These doors are five feet by three and a half. The "*rat trap*" of this battery, as the place for the reserves is called, is protected by sand-bags fifteen feet thick. Here one hundred men can repose in perfect safety. The roof of this battery, as I believe I have before mentioned, is covered with two layers of the T pattern rail, which are dove-tailed together, and closely pinned to the fibrinous Palmetto logs underneath. This whole battery is so unique and so strong that doubtless it is destined to revolutionize all the old-fashioned ideas of fortifications. It is the intention of the Palmettoans, when they occupy Sumpter, to pour into this battery a perfect shower of iron hail to thoroughly test its merits. They are confident that not the slightest impression will be made upon it. Leaving this rhinoceros-like mass of Palmetto, iron and sand, we come thirdly to

FORT MORRIS BATTERY.

This is commanded by Capt. GREEN. Here there are *three* Columbiads and *four* mortars, which can be used either for Fort Sumpter or for the channel, being *en barbette*.

All of the above guns can be brought to bear directly on Sumpter, and each one of them can throw a shell every *five minutes*. Fourthly, we have

GREEN'S BATTERY.

This is also commanded by Capt. GREEN. Here there are *four* Columbiads, and *two* forty-two pounders *en barbette*, which will sweep the whole island. Capt. GREEN is a wealthy planter, and has in his company five high privates who are each worth $200,000. They were lounging in their rough barracks when I passed, a regular Hudson River Railroad looking Irish shanty!

Fifthly, we have

COL. MACREADY'S BATTERY.

This is defended by *three* forty-twos, and *one* thirty-two pounder, all *en barbette*, which sweep the island.

Sixthly, the

CHANNEL BATTERY.

This is commanded by Capt. J. G. KING. Here there are *three* twenty four pounders, *en barbette*.

Seventhly, the notorious

STAR OF THE WEST BATTERY.

Capt. GREEN holds this point, with *four* twenty-four pounders and *one* forty-two pounder.

At the Northeast point of the Island where the channel turns, we come to the Eighth, the

DAHLGREN BATTERY.

This is commanded by Lieut. WARLEY, late of the United States Steamship *Richmond*. There are *two* swivel guns, of 10 inch; they command the whole channel up and down.

We come now to the narrow part of Morris Island, where it is only one hundred yards across. This is called the

VINEGAR HILL BATTERY.

Here there are *three* guns, eighteen-pounders, *en barbette*.

Tenthly, the

BEACON BATTERY.

Four thirty-twos, *en barbette*, are placed near the old beacon, on a range of sand-hills.

We now approach No. Eleven, on an elevation one hundred feet, where the ex-United States Light-house stands, which is not allowed to burn at present. This is called

LIGHT-HOUSE BATTERY.

This most important point is guarded by *two* forty-two pounders, *en barbette*.

In the rear of this, intended to open on "a fire in the rear," is the

LIGHT-HOUSE INLET BATTERY.

This post of the inlet is protected by *three* twenty-four pounders, and *two* forty-twos, *en barbette*.

The entire island is thus fortified in the strongest manner, and every point is carefully watched day and night by *two thousand men*. The strictest military discipline prevails. Col. GREGG, to set his men a good example, keeps no liquor himself, and if any is found in the soldiers' quarters it is thrown away. The men are all volunteers, serving for six months; and as they enlist for glory, they submit to regular New-York "tenement-house" quarters without a murmur. Their *cuisine* would shock a French soldier. I was hospitably entertained at Col. GREGG'S, and found on the dinner table very excellent *Fulton Market* beef and *Goshen* butter. LAMAR, of *Wanderer* notoriety, was one of the party of twelve. He belongs to one of the regiments. The South Carolina beauty came back happy, escorted by JASPER.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

The Congressional Fight—What are the Issues and Who are the Candidates—Peculiar Combination of Parties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY HOTEL, Providence, March 27, 1861.

The annual elections in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut are near at hand, and to each of them is attached more than ordinary interest from the fact that Congressmen are to be chosen in the place of those gentlemen whose terms are soon to expire. Wednesday, the 4th of April, is the day appointed in this State, and already indications of a desperate conflict are apparent. A desperate and a senseless conflict is to be waged here, for which the straightout Republicans and the dont-budge-an-inch men are entirely responsible. Of all the States in the Union Rhode Island can boast of the most complicated political combinations, the most wonderful political parties, and the most erratic political leaders. After the famous election of 1860, when WM. SPRAGUE, the candidate of the Conservative Republicans and Old Line Democrats, defeated SETH PADELFORD, the candidate of the Simon Pure Republicans and the unrighteous Abolitionists, by common consent all party lines were effaced, all party names were ignored, and all party men were regarded as unhealthful and unendurable. All men, disgusted by the outrageous and wholesale bribery and corruption which so signalized that election, came to the conclusion that there were breakers ahead, and that it would be well if they could all agree upon a certain well-defined and constitutional platform, whose fundamental basis should be the securing of the rights of all men and every State in the Union.

Time went on, and a Peace Conference was called. To that Conference, Gov. SPRAGUE, who was, at the earliest stage of the national domestic broils, disposed to be rampant and eager for the maintaining of the Federal authority at all hazards, sobered down and appointed a commission, whose character for conservatism, for conciliation, and for all rightful compromise, was eminently fair and national. Another step was deemed wise, and the Personal Liberty bill, so obnoxious to our Southern friends, was repealed, that all and every cause of complaint, so far as this State was concerned, should be literally removed. These things were far from pleasing to that singularly constituted class of individuals known as Straightouts, and when they came together in Convention or caucus assembled, they passed a series of resolutions, most radical and uncompromising in their tone, and reflecting unwarrantably on the actions of Gov. SPRAGUE and Senator ANTHONY. This was the first and prime cause of the breach which now seems unhealable, and which has resulted in the peculiar and embarrassing political state of affairs in this little sister.

Then came the time for the Spring nominations. The Governor—SPRAGUE—had done very well—much better than had been expected or anticipated. His views on national affairs, though never very strongly expressed, were believed to reflect those entertained by Mr. SEWARD; and whether they did or not, it was certainly the fact that the men who were SPRAGUE'S firmest and fastest friends, were those who believed with Mr. SEWARD that the Union was worth preserving. Hence it seemed very probable that Mr. SPRAGUE would receive the nomination from not only the parties who elected him last year, but also from the Republican Party proper, which numbers many of the oldest, most influential and solid men of the State. Of course, so far as the mere success of this or that man in his struggles for the Gubernatorial chair of little Rhody, no one cares a picayune; but as the success of this or that man involves the sending of one class or another to the Congress of the United States, it is at once a matter of national importance which ought not to be overlooked.

As I stated before, all party lines seemed to be effaced, and there was every probability of a quiet and harmonious nomination by all parties, whereby the Democracy would be gratified in the compliment paid it, in the nomination of SPRAGUE, and the various wings of the Republican Party be content with the other officers on the State ticket, while the great conservative branch comprised of the people, would have its heart's desire gratified by the nomination and consequent election of two reliable and constitutionally-disposed members of Congress. That plan commended itself to the good sense of all the leading men of the State, to all the political leaders of any consequence whatever, and, of course, to a majority of the people, who had had enough of money fights and breeches pocket settlements.

But it was otherwise decreed. It was too good to be true, and somebody, name unknown, took it into his head that now was the time to start a new party—a new party with a good Union-loving name, a conciliatory set of resolutions, and an air of intense respectability, on whose success he should ride into power. A plan was gotten up and a meeting was called of all lovers of the Union and the Constitution. To the call, naturally, every decent man put his name, and after half a dozen good names were obtained, others followed suit, and a stronger call was never made in this or any other city. From this call resulted the

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,

a party which at once proceeded to nominate State officers and Congressmen, and exhibiting therein a great deal of able management and good generalship. Their candidate for Governor was WM. SPRAGUE, whose nomination they knew would secure the indorsement of the Democratic voters; their candidate for Secretary of State was JOHN R. BARTLETT, who always has been nominated by all parties, and sure of election. Then came the nomination of the members of Congress. They rejected the two present members, who, two years since, were elected as conservative Republicans, and placed on their ticket Mr. BROWN, a Democratic lawyer, and Mr. SHEFIELD, a Republican lawyer, who failed two years ago in securing the nomination of his party.

In a short time the Democrats held a Convention, and went through the farce of organization and all that, knowing of course all the while that they had met simply to do what they at once proceeded to do, indorse the nominations of the other party. The conservative members of the Straightouts naturally felt sore at this apparent breach of faith on the part of the gentlemen of the new party, while the Radicals of the Straightouts were delighted that they again had an opportunity of nominating and running a straight ticket, which should express unqualifiedly their determination to stand by their rights, to move not one hair's-breadth, and to have their own and nothing but their own, if the heavens should fall or the Union go to everlasting smash. So they held a Convention and nominated a ticket of good men, including some of the State officers on the other ticket, but placing Mr. JAMES Y. SMITH at their head, and indorsing as proper nominees the present members of Congress. This action embarrassed the conservative members of that wing, as they did not care to desert their colors, while they also dislike to be put in a false position before the country by the ill-timed manœuvres of radical men, whose sole desires seem to be revenge on their enemies and power for themselves.

Thus, then, the matter stands:

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the present Governor, is the nominee of the conservative wing of the Republican Party and of the Democracy. He has done well during his present term, has discharged his duties faithfully, and is determined to be reelected at any cost of time or means—resolved to the extent of his power to convince all sections of the country that Rhode Island desires peace, union and brotherly love. Mr. SPRAGUE is the largest manufacturer in the United States, and is prompted naturally by the instinct of self preservation, to look at the troubles now existing from a commercial stand-point—a stand point from which men are apt to see things in a very literal light, and there is no probability that he will have any occasion therefore to change his views after the election.

JAMES Y. SMITH, his opponent, and the nominee of the very Pharisees of the Republican Party, is a good and true man, one who at any other time would be very apt to win in a similar contest. He is also a manufacturer, though in no such sense of the term as that applied to Mr. SPRAGUE, and is in every way an estimable citizen. He is bitterly opposed to the using of money in buying votes, a point on which he and his competitor agree, though doubtless the *friends* of each will expend largely as they did before. There is no doubt of the reëlection of Mr. SPRAGUE. His position as Governor is equal to five hundred votes at the least calculation, and the tremendous combination of various forces which he can and will bring to bear upon the election, show very clearly that, in any event, he will be the successful candidate.

The fight on the Congressmen will be very severe. They are all good men, able men, and men of social and pecuniary *status*, and will fight to the bitter end. The *personnel* of the candidacy is unexceptionable, their political creeds are by no means obnoxious on either side, and it seems a thousand pities that there must needs be discussion, wrangling, estrangements and bitter warfare amongst friends and heretofore *confrères*, when all might have been harmonious, and eminently satisfactory to all here and the country generally. The State is divided into two Congressional Districts, the Eastern and the Western. For the former the Conservative Republicans have nominated WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD of Newport, and the Straightouts have nominated CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON of Cumberland. Mr. SHEFFIELD is a lawyer of fair abilities, and has been a thorough-going Republican from the earliest days of that party. He came very near the nomination at the last election, and withdrew from the contest rather than cause disturbance to the harmony of the party. While in New-York some months since, he was crossing the street between the Astor House and the cars at the lower end of the Park, and slipping on the muddy pavement, fractured, broke and dislocated his leg, in several places, from the effects of which he is now suffering. As against his competitor he has no special points, while necessarily his physical disability would greatly interfere in the discharge of his duties if he should be sent to Washington.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, the nominee of the Straightouts, is the present member. He is a lawyer of the same standing as SHEFFIELD—is a good speaker, particularly on the stump, and refers with pride to his Whig antecedents. He was rather inclined to radicalism during the last session of Congress, but finally gave way under the tremendous Union pressure brought to bear upon him, and voted for the Corwin amendment, doing good service thereafter. The only political point which his opponents bring to bear upon him, is the fact that he strongly urged the election of PADELFORD at the last Spring election. The contest between these gentlemen will be a close one, and it would be a difficult matter to decide in advance as to the probable winner.

For the Western District the conservatives have placed in nomination GEORGE H. BROWNE, of Gloucester, while the Straights have nominated the present member, WILLIAM D. BRAYTON, of Warwick. Mr. BROWNE has always been an out-and-out Democrat, and was known during that rebellion which so strained the foundations of this little State, as a Dorrite of the strictest sect. At the Charleston Convention, I remember him as one of that band who determinedly fought the Southern Secessionists, and as an ardent friend and everlasting backer of DOUGLAS, whose fortunes he there espoused, following them with increasing fidelity to the hour of LINCOLN'S election. From Mr. BUCHANAN he received a commission, which he still holds, as United States District Attorney. He, too, is a lawyer, a good sound talker and debater, and a very good man for the place. As a member of the Peace Conference he exhibited sound practical judgment, and eminent good sense, thereby making friends of the powers that be, and implanting in their breasts a desire that in this contest he might prove successful.

Of Mr. BRAYTON, there can be said but little on either side—certainly nothing against him of any moment, excepting that he is very radical in all his opinions and possesses, in a remarkable degree, that quality which in a boy is called obstinacy, in a mule stubbornness, in a wag cussedness, and in a statesman firmness. There is little doubt but that Mr. BROWNE will be successful. He indorses the inaugural of President LINCOLN to the marrow, and promises to stand by the Administration in all its difficulties and with all good men, to rally around the Chief Magistrate of the nation in his efforts to maintain the integrity of the Government, and preserve the Federal Union inviolate.

In view of all the facts of the case, I feel it to be the duty of all good and loyal citizens here as elsewhere, to rebuke such fanaticism as seems to have controlled the councils of the Straights, and to join hands in electing to the Congress of the nation men of will, not only—but men of reason as well.

HOWARD.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Another Slaver on the Coast of Africa—Interesting from the Slave-trade Region.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FERNANDO PO, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

The news from the Bight of Benin is interesting. The American steamer *City of Norfolk* has shipped her cargo of "ebony," cleared, and landed it. The steamer arrived off Whydah in the morning, and at 5 P. M., she was under way again loaded with 780 negroes. Mr. CAVALLO, the agent of her and others, is the principal shipper of slaves at Whydah, and the great care and accuracy which he possesses of all information regarding the arrival of the vessels assigned to him, and the cruising ground of the different men-of-war, is astonishing. He is notified long beforehand of the arrival of vessels, so that he almost counts on the day. The *City of Norfolk* was over-due and her cargo of negroes were held in readiness in the baracoons. No men-of-war being near, the shipment was immediately begun. Two large surf-boats were launched and kept outside the surf, and smaller canoes conveyed the slaves to them. Half of these unfortunate beings were chained, others walked down, apparently well satisfised, and particularly the females, who were glad to leave Whydah, and clapped their hands in joy to be relieved from their undoubted death of cruelty. The surf being very high, twenty-three of their number were drowned in crossing it. The cargo of the *City of Norfolk* was shipped on account of the agent.

Generally, in shipments of slaves, the captain or supercargo pays nothing, and as soon as the slaves are safely landed in Cuba, the money to purchase others and the agent's salary, is sent out ready for the next. CAVALLO, himself, left with the steamer, and is expected here very shortly.

The bark *Buckeye*, JAS. C. KERRIKE, cleared from Whydah with 550 slaves.

The price of slaves varies from $50 to $62, and depends upon the slave-hunts of the King of Dahomey. If the captain of a slaver desires them shipped on the agent's risk the price is one half more, and thus the schooner *Cortrell*, which is supposed to have landed her cargo at Mobile, only took in 102 negroes, as the funds in the hands of the master amounted only to $9,000. The King of Dahomey is still engaged in his usual war-hunts, and now is undertaking another. His last proceeds were very large; there are over 2,200 slaves in the baracoons at Whydah, and so many more on hand that he sacrifices five every morning before his breakfast. No wonder *Punch* says Bombalino is to join His Royal Highness the Africano.

The next largest slave station in the Bight is a place about twenty miles from Whydah, called Ahgwey. Here is the principal residence of a Mr. SUAREZ, who pretends to be an American citizen. The baracoons here likewise are well stocked, doubtless on account of the war between this tribe and the neighboring one of Little Popo. The war-hunts entirely consist in capturing negroes and selling them. The brig *Lauretta* has taken in her cargo from here and got clear.

Lately, a very suspicious bark, the *Mary Francis*, has made her appearance on the coast. She is commanded by Capt. PARKER, formerly of the brig *Thomas Achorn*, which was seized by the U. S. steamer *Mystic*, but, on trial at New-York, was not condemned. It is believed that the *Mary Francis* is one of the monthly vessels which take their live cargo from Whydah, and so she disappeared one morning about the middle of January, after her having been at anchor for several days at Whydah. The next items will be heard from her are, that she has safely landed her negroes in spite of naval watch and carefulness.

In port, brig *Lydia Francis*, brig *Belle*, both with coal for U. S. Government, and U. S. steamer *Sumpter*, Capt. ARMSTRONG.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Additional by the Pony Express.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 13.

During the past four days the Legislature have taken ten ballots for United States Senator. It requires 58 votes to elect, and no candidate has yet received as high as 30. Without new combinations no Senator can be elected this Winter.

A. R. MELONY, late State Comptroller, died on the 15th inst.

The Pony Express which left St. Louis on the 24th ult., arrived at San Francisco last evening. The agent at this end of the line is making arrangements to materially quicken the speed hereafter, now that the route is free of snow.

The California Coal Mining Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 was incorporated yesterday. Its object is to develop the recently-opened mines in the Mount Diablo region, which promise to be inexhaustible and of excellent quality. It is proposed to build a railraad to make the mines more accessible to the Bay of San Francisco.

The bark *Guaymas* sailed for the Mexican port of that name on the 9th, taking a cargo of goods for Arizona, to be transported across Sonora by the new route opened by the authority of the Government of that State.

ALEX. PURPLE, one of the Vigilance Committee exiles of 1856, returned to California on the last steamer. He has been arrested and placed under $200 bonds for disturbing the peace.

Oregon dates are to the 8th inst.

A disastrous conflagration occurred in Vancouver, W. T., on the 6th, by which property to the value of $21,000 was destroyed. JOHN RYAN was so badly burned that his life is despaired of.

Large crowds of miners are pursuing their way to the Rock River mines.

CALEB CUSHING has presented a bill against the City of Portland for $800, for services rendered in the adjudication of the city claim to the land.

The schooner *W. L. Richardson* brings Sandwich Island dates to the 14th February.

On the 10th of that month the United States sloop-of-war *Wyoming*, 6 guns, under the command of JOHN K. MITCHELL, arrived at Honolulu from Panama, *via* Holo and Lahaina, in search of the sloop-of-war *Levant*, supposed to be lost.

The Honolulu *Advertiser*, of the 14th of February, has the following speculation on the subject: "There is every reason to believe that the United States sloop-of-war *Levant* met with some serious accident soon after leaving Honolulu. It was Capt. HUNT'S intention to have taken a northerly course from the Island till he judged that he could fetch the port of Acapulco, where he proposed going first to forward his dispatches to Washington. If this plan was followed, the *Levant* probably ran north to about lat. 34°, then tacked and headed for the Mexican coast. The brig *Consort* was dismasted in a gale about Oct. 15, according to one account, and Oct. 20 according to another. In looking back over our shipping memoranda we find that the whaling barks *Emerald*, *Robert Morrison*, *Florence* and *Braganza*, and ships *Republic*, *Coral* and *Majestic*, each report severe gales in from 30° to 45° North latitude, from Obt. 3 to 10, wind southwest, in which they all received more or less damage.

Had the *Levant* simply been disabled, she could have reached these islands under jury masts, or the boats could have got here. The conclusion forces itself on us that if she has met with a disaster it has proved fatal to the ship and all on board.

The anniversary of King KAMEHAMEHA'S birthday occurred on Saturday, the 9th of February, and was observed at Honolulu with great public rejoicings. The annual parade of the Fire Department in uniform, with their engines, was held on the occasion. Out of town, in the valleys and groves, numberless picnics took place.

Affairs in Cincinnati.

FORGED DRAFTS ON NEW-YORK BANKERS—CITIZEN SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 28.

Drafts drawn by the Cataract Bank at Lockport, N. Y., on the Ocean Bank, of New-York, for $7,000 have been sold to bankers. One of the party concerned in the disposal of them has been arrested, and $50 000 of the same kind of drafts were found in his trunk. Another of the implicated party has gone West with $40,000 more.

The first drafts sold were intended to be paid in order to get the parties' credit up, and it is believed that a grand fraud was contemplated.

PERRY J. MOORE, a well-known citizen of this city, was shot by a burglar yesterday morning, who entered his house for the purpose of robbery. Mr. MOORE lies in a very critical condition.

New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 28.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, this afternoon, delivered an opinion in the great suit of the proprietors of the bridges over the Hackensack, against the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, affirming in all things the opinion of the Chancellor, denying an injunction to prevent the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company from erecting a railroad bridge over the Hackensack.

Lake Navigation Opened.

TOLEDO, Thursday, March 28.

The New-York and Erie propeller *Portsmouth* arrived this morning from Cleveland—the first of the season.

Counterfeits in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 28.

Counterfeit fives and tens on the Bank of Mobile are in circulation.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THIRD WARD PRIMARY MEETING.—The Republicans of the Third Ward held their primary meeting at No. 9 Court-street, last evening, and selected candidates for Ward officers. One hundred and forty-seven votes were cast for the several candidates as follows:

For Alderman.			
James P. Wallace	128	George W. Murnby	33
For Supervisor.			
John J. Studwell	113	George J. Hardy	32
For Constable.			
Christian Veith	146		

The nomination of Messrs. WALLACE, STUDWELL and VEITH were made unanimous.

CITY COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 30, 16, 17, 18, 2, 25, 26, 39, 41, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a female infant was found yesterday morning at the rear of a tavern known as the "Abbey Cottage," on Fulton-avenue. There are indications about the neck going to show that the child was strangled with a cord. Coroner HORTON investigated the case.

BOLD COMBINATION TO ROB THE UNITED STATES MAIL ON THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO ROAD.—According to the Pittsburgh *Post*, ALLEN PINKERTON, the Chicago Detective, has discovered an organization having divisions at Upper Sandusky, Columbus, Cleveland, &c., to rob the United States Mail and Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. The plan was to undermine the track and to destroy the train by exploding powder underneath it through the agency of magnetic batteries. Bridges were to be burned so as to cut off all assistance, and the people living in the neighboring towns were to be amused with private conflagrations. An intercepted letter, it is said, assisted in the discovery of the plot.

—The Boston *Transcript* authoritatively contradicts the statement that Hon. Charles F. Adams protests against the appointment of the gentleman named as his Secretary of Legation.

The Effect of Brandreth's Pills,
REMOVES ERYSIPELAS, COLDS, TUMORS,
And unnatural enlargements. These cases often arise from the use of chemical medicines, as well as from colds and constitutional causes.
PURGING WITH BRANDRETH'S PILLS
IS THE GREAT REMEDY,
and no ill effects follow; sure but innocent, and a determined perseverance cures the worst cases. The body, instead of being worn away, is actually heavier and stronger. Sold at
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square.
Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av.,
And by all dealers, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The most attractive Spring Dress Hat for gentlemen's wear issued, highly finished, the finest material, exquisite shape, and the cheapest fashionable hat ever manufactured in New-York.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Important Notice.
ROGERS & RAYMOND
Would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are in the field with a LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which they will be most happy to submit to their inspection. In regard to STYLE and PRICE they undertake to say that none can give better satisfaction.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner Nassau, and No. 214 Broadway.

Moffat's Life Pills.
In all cases of Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Fevers and Agues, Piles, Rheumatism and Bilious and Liver Affections, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the
LIFE PILLS
beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.
MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS
will be found equally efficacious in all the complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, Weakness of the Digestive Organs and of the system generally; Dyspepsia, obstinate Headaches, and Nervous Disorders in all their forms.
Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his Office, No. 335 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

China, House-Furnishing Goods.
COMPETITION DEFIED!

White China Dining Plates	$0 80 per dozen.
Gold-Band Tea Sets—44 pieces	5 50 per set.
Stone-China Tea Sets—44 pieces	2 00 per set.
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons	1 00 per dozen.
Decorated Dining Sets—188 pieces	40 00 per set.

A large assortment of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated, Japanned and Britannia Ware. B. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Genin. 1861.
Second Spring Opening.
Several Entirely New Styles
For Misses, Boys and Infants, in
Hats, Caps, Felt Hats and Riding Hats.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, the Spring-time of the Year is coming, and if you wish handsome gaiter boots, from 12s. to 20s.; slips and ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with misses', boys', and children's boots and shoes, of all styles and prices, step into
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker
Sewing-Machines (new) to rent or for sale.
NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing-Machines.
Prices Reduced. New Adjustable Hemmer. New style Tucker. New Binder, &c., &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WALLACE—LOZIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, by Rev. E. Van Aiken, Mr. JAMES B. WALLACE to Miss LOUISE R. LOZIER, all of this City.

☞ Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

BOSWORTH—CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 26, at the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, DAVID C. BOSWORTH to Miss SARAH F. CURTIS, all of Brooklyn.

DAWSON—LINEN.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 20, by Rev. Joseph McKee, ICHABOD W. DAWSON and MARY C., daughter of George Linen, Esq.

DIED.

QUACKENBOSS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 28, after a short and severe illness, EMILIE A., wife of Geo. W. Quackenboss, and only daughter of the late Henry Furze, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 289 2d-av.

STRONG.—In this City, on Sunday, March 24, of diphtheria, GEORGE SEYMOUR STRONG, youngest son of Geo. K. and Eleanor Strong, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 West 12th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, after a short illness SALLEITA ANN, daughter of Alexander M. and Susan T. Price, aged 3 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Hamilton-place, West 51st-st., near 8th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Morris County, N. J., papers please copy.

MORRILL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 28, AUGUSTUS C. MORRILL, eldest son of the late Elisha Morrill, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th st. and Madison-av., on Saturday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, MARGARET, widow of Samuel Y. Allaire, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, N. G. Kortright, No. 71 Madison-av., corner of 28th st., on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to New Rochelle.

STUART.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 26, at his residence, Col. JAMES STUART, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 19 East 24th st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BIRD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 27, CLINTON G. BIRD, Sr., in the 54th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, Clinton G. Bird, Jr., No. 173 Rivington st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

STAGG.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, SARAH SOMERS, widow of John P. Stagg.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Clinton, corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3½ P. M.

MARCELLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, MARY ANN, wife of Dr. T. Marcellis, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, State, corner of Bond-st., Brooklyn.

STRANG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, HARRY, youngest son of Edmund R. and the late Mary E. Strang, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, W. T. Baker, No. 156 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, JOSEPH MONTAGUE, only son of Joseph P. and Elizabeth J. Howard, aged 19 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 86 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CANDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Thos. Candall, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HURLBUT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 28, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES BABCOCK, infant son of Nathan C. and Annie P. Hurlbut.

The funeral services will be held this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 25 Douglas-st., South Brooklyn.

WORTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, of congestion of the brain, JAMES H. WORTMAN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Friday,) 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RAPELJE.—In Astoria, on Wednesday morning, of apoplexy, MARGARET, wife of John L. Rapelje, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Astoria, without further invitation.

DOUGLASS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, ADA E., wife of Wm. B. Douglass.

Her funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. G. C. Lucas on Sunday morning next at 10½ o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church, South 8th-st., Jersey City.

ALLING.—On Thursday, March 14, STEPHEN B. ALLING, of Newark, N. J., in the 53d year of his age.

HOLMES.—In Irvington, N. J., on Sunday, March 24, after a lingering and painful illness, SARAH, wife of Beecher Holmes, Esq., aged 68 years.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

REID.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, March 26, LILIAN DWIGHT, eldest child of Jared and L. A. Reid, aged 5 years and 7 months.

KEITH.—At sea, on Tuesday, March 26, on board brig *Isadora*, DANIEL KEITH, an invalid seaman, sent home by the American Consul at St. Johns, P. R. He was a native of Springfield, Mass., aged 34 years.

For further information, apply to Capt. Head, No. 69 Transit-st., Providence.

☞ Springfield papers please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 199, March 28, 1861.
51, 25, 1, 48, 61, 16, 44, 19, 56, 10, 45, 57, 42.
Class No. 200, March 28, 1861.
20, 17, 53, 19, 45, 5, 72, 39, 57, 8, 75, 55, 36.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 28, 1861.
GEORGE S. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.
AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,
MACHINERY OILS.
DEPOT,
COZZENS & CO., No. 3 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburg, Penn.:
A BENEFACTRESS.
"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the *true* Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.
Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.
This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c., FOR CASH.
We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods per Ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which we are desirous to sell
FOR CASH.
Look at the following *bona fide* list of prices and compare them with any goods ever purchased.
Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.
FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen.
BREAKFAST PLATES for 86c.; TEA PLATES for 75c. per dozen.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SERVICES, 44 pcs., best quality, $3 50.
FRENCH DECORATED TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, $6 25 and upwards.
AND OTHER CHINA GOODS IN PROPORTION.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces, $16.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE FORKS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER PLATED TABLE SPOONS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER PLATED TEA SPOONS, $1 75 per dozen.
CUT-GLASS GOBLETS, $1 50 per dozen.
CHAMPAGNES, $1 25; WINES, $1.
A great variety of other goods, such as GAS FIXTURES, CUTLERY, &c., all equally low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome st.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A RADICAL CURE is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. BRACES for men, women and children. Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
To have healthy, nutritious Bread, Rolls, Buckwheat and other Cakes, mix a small portion of the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN (vide directions on canister) in the flour intended for those purposes. Its total freedom from deleterious ingredients is guaranteed.
For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 508 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUERIN & CO.
Will sell for cash,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

"DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?"
These manly ornaments are desired by all men, but on some men's faces they will not grow. Now, if you want beard, you must use my Onguent, (established 1852,) which, without staining or injuring the skin, will force them to grow in three weeks from the first application. Sold by dealers generally. Price $1, or I send it by mail, postage free, anywhere.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; is fully competent; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, (Scotch,) a situation as chambermaid; good references given. Call at 224 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls—one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as seamstress and to take care of children; the best of City references can be given from their last place. Address J. C., Box No. 142 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as chamberwork or waiting in a private family; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 283 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR NURSE.—A young woman, with City and country reference, wishes a situation; is a superior washer and ironer; is kind to and fond of children, and understands the duties of a chambermaid thoroughly. Apply at No. 624 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a good sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference given. Call at No. 263 East 49th-st., in the candy-store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; her last three years and a half recommendation from her last situation. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 246 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent, desires a situation in City or country; does all kinds of cooking, meats, pastries, &c., and also jellies, blanc manges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c., in the best style; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 67 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable Scotch Protestant woman, either in the City or country; is a first-class meat and pastry cook and baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of references from last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 119½ 20th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook; would do the washing and ironing in a small private family. Inquire at No. 362 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, backroom.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as experienced cook; would assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman who is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, in rear building, at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A girl with good City reference, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork, fine washing and iron in a private family. Call at No. 159 Grand-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations, one as cook or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference. Call at No. 193 West 20th st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable Protestant girls, one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 7th-av., second door from 22d-st., third floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper; distance no objection; the best of references given and required. Address A. M., Station B., Post-office, New-York.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good girl to do housework in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No 140 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has lived in the best of families; understands French fluting. Apply at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; can be seen at her last employer's. Apply at No. 22 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A Respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse or housekeeper; competent of taking the entire charge of an infant; City reference given. Apply for two days at 283 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping, wishes to procure a situation for one of her servants as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; she is capable in either capacity. Apply at No. 17 East 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 229 West 12th st., corner of Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 6th-av., in the store.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or corresponding clerk, by a person who is fully competent to perform the duties thereof. A very moderate salary will be accepted. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address M. C. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS CASHIER OR BARKEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as cashier or barkeeper by a young man (American) who is at present employed in a first-class restaurant. Unquestionable reference given. Address S. A., Post-office, New-York.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk or warehouseman; City reference. All applications addressed to D., Box No. 104 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a sober, steady and industrious young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; will make himself useful to his employer; can give good City references; has no objection to go to the country. Address A. L., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish the best of unexceptionable reference from the parties with whom he has lived; no objection to go to any part of the country. Address or apply to W. B., No. 126 8th-av., or call on Mr. John Lindsay, No. 126 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by an Englishman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City references. Address A. L., at Lowry's, No. 932 Broadway, or Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN INTELLIGENT young Protestant man, unmarried, wishes a situation in the above capacity; he is a good groom and driver; is also a good vegetable gardener, and has a knowledge of everything necessary on a gentleman's country residence; he is well recommended, and knows his business. Address W. W., Box No. 192 Times Office, till April 2.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener; is well accustomed to horses and vegetable gardening; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. M., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man as coachman and groom; has long experience in the business; has lived with the most respectable families in the City; can give several years' City recommendation from his last employer. Address P. C. M., Box No. 171 Times Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man with good reference wishes a situation; is a very judicious and careful driver; understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is well acquainted with the streets of New-York and Brooklyn. Apply or address JAMES, No. 424 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom, by a single young man, Protestant; is a careful driver; would make him self generally useful. Best of City references from his last place. Address R., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a single man as coachman and groom understands the care of horses; he is a good driver understands his business in all its branches. Address H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A strong man, who is obliging sober and industrious; understands the care of horses and cows; he is a first-rate mower and cradler. Address B. C. O. Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation to take charge of a farm and make himself generally useful; knows his business well, can give good recommendation from his last employer. Apply for T. M. K., No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of all kinds of stock; is not afraid of any work; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address J. B., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, with a small family; has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches, including green-house, grapery, fruit, flower, and vegetables; good reference. Address H. D., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS RE-engagement in some first-rate establishment or newly getting up place; the highest City reference as to character and capabilities. Address GARDENER, at J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man 30 years old; understands the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables, the laying out of new grounds, &c.; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's residence; has good recommendations as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. D. M., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by an Englishman (married) who understands his business in all departments—green-houses, graperies, hot and cold, and the laying out of places and vegetables, and will superintend a farm; has been nine years in this country. Address J. W. N., Box No. 200 Times Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman, (married.) The advertiser possesses a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; has had seven years' experience in this country; wages expected, $40 per month, &c. Apply to Isaac Buchanan, florist, No. 9 West 17th-st., or W. Elliott, seedsman, No. 31 John-st, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A practical German gardener, who has been several years in this country, and understands his business in all its branches; sober, honest and industrious; is married and has two children. Inquire at his present employer's, Mr. Rodewald's, No. 38 Exchange-place.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a practical man with good references; or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, farming stock, &c.; or would hire a farm or work it on shares. Address F. K., Box No. 217 Times Office, or to Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years experience in this country. Apply for J. M. S., of A. Smith seedsman, No. 71 Liberty-st., who can testify as to his character and capability.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, or can take charge of a farm; understands his business; can raise all kinds of vegetables; will take charge of a cow or horse if required. Call at No. 689½ Hudson-st.

AS GARDENER, FRUIT GROWER AND FARMER.—An American, of large experience in plain, ornamental, and landscape gardening, farming, and fruit growing, of strict New-England habits, and good City reference, wishes to superintend a place where there is plenty to do, either for pleasure or profit; would not object to a new place. Address, stating name, business and location, ALPHA, Box 199 Times Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or groom and coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses; has the best of City reference; would be found willing and obliging. Address GROOM, Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS PORTER OR ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation in some large business house as porter or entry clerk; is a good penman; quick and accurate at figures; would prefer hardware or iron store, having some experience and a large acquaintance with men in that business; best of reference in this City. Address J. B. H., Box No. 155 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN WITH UNexceptionable references, desires a situation in City or country as coachman and family gardener; will be found an excellent groom, a good, steady driver, and will endeavor in every way possible to please his employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single man, who understands his business well, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in drug store.

AS WAITER, &c.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND wants a situation as waiter or butler in a respectable family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country; aged 26 years. Address for three days, commencing this day, (Thursday,) S. L. M., Davis & Parks' stables, No. 62 14th-st, Union square, will be attended to.

A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE WITHOUT any incumbrance, want situations; the one as farmer, the other as dairy-maid; both experienced and well recommended. Address W. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

TO YACHTMEN.—WANTED, A BERTH ON board a yacht by a young Englishman recently arrived in this country; has had 5 years' experience. Address, for one week, J. Z., Box No. 218 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful, and understands working a lawn mowing machine. Apply to No. 63 Centre-st., 2d floor, between 10 and 3 o'clock, Friday, March 29.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a Protestant single man, as coachman and gardener. Must know how to milk. Apply, with references, at No. 232 Water-st., up stairs, New-York.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED AN unmarried man to go a short distance in the country; he must thoroughly understand his business in all its branches, and be willing to make himself generally useful; none others need apply. Address, with reference, B., No. 4,154 General Post office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and can bring the best of City references. Apply at No. 39 Union square, between 3 and 5 P. M. on Thursday and Friday.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; she must be willing to assist in the washing, and must have good recommendations; no others need apply. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., this morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; one willing to assist with the general housework; good wages will be paid; none need apply without proper references. Call at No. 415 Pacific st., one door from Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE GARdener, one that understands his business. Apply at No. 746 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family of four; one who can come well recommended and understands her business. To such an one good wages will be paid. Call, for two or three days, at No. 51 7th-av., one door from 14th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; must be Protestant, and have the best of City references; wages not over $8. Apply at No. 81 St. Mark's-place.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 132 5th-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AS SALESMAN IN a large boot and shoe house, one that can command a large trade in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Michigan. Address Box No. 963 Post office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do light chamberwork and take charge of two children; must have clean teeth, and be willing to go into the country for the Summer. Apply No. 293 West 12th-st., near 8th-av.

SALESMEN WANTED.—ONE OR TWO FIRST-rate salesmen in our wholesale domestic department. Those having a connection and near-by trade will be liberally compensated. Apply only by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway. Chambers and Reade sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL.—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that *can* never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FLEMING & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, and fixtures, &c., &c., together with the good-will of a large wholesale house, whose business lies in the Western States, this State, and near-by trade. The stock is right for the trade, and amounts to about $12,000. No. 88 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AN OLD-established Furnishing and Fancy Goods business, with lease of store at a low rent. Location the best part of Broadway; a valuable stand. Address MERCHANT, Station D.

STEAM PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR SALE.—An active man with a small capital can find a rare opportunity to enter into a successful business as packer or otherwise. Address B. B., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st, Boston, Mass.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PELHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

BUTTER.—300 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 84 Pearl st. and No. 33 Water st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BRICK OR FRAME HOUSE, IN Brooklyn with modern improvements, in exchange for a new frame house and two lots, at Elizabeth, N. J.; convenient to depôt, and suitable for a small private family. Address, with full particulars, S. AUSTIN, Box No. 177 Times Office.

WANTED FOR THIS SUMMER—A SMALL furnished cottage, within five hours' ride of New-York by rail or water, in a hilly country, with good water and plenty of fruits and vegetables in the vicinity. Address, with full information and notice of rent, (no notice taken without it,) E. C., No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a part of a house in the neighborhood of 5th av. and 23d st. Address Box No. 1,724 Post office.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

REMOVAL.—F. W. WORTH HAS REMOVED HIS office to No. 15 William-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE, No 128 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x96 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st, 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—TO LEASE.—A HOTel is to be built 136 feet front on the west side of Broadway, and 83 feet on 27th-st., six stories high, to make it this year 43 feet front on Broadway and 83 feet on 27th-st., and next year, or as soon after as may be determined on, to extend it to 136 feet front on Broadway. The rent will be made very low to a good tenant, unfurnished. The plans can be seen at Messrs. Burgess & Pirssons, Architects, No. 72 East 26th-st., near 4th-av. Leave communications on the subject at No. 15 East 26th st., addressed to H. M. S.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES

No. 148 East 13th st, 4-story, high stoop	$1,200
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th st., English basement	1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st.	1,000
Nos. 210 and 289 2d-av, English basement, each	900
No. 137 East 19th st, high stoop	800
No. 192 East 15th-st., high stoop	700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown stone English basement	600

Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—RENT $480—THE WHOLE (EXCEPT second floor,) of the commodious four story house, No. 173 East 17th-st, near the Stuyvesant Parks; 15 rooms, comprising two elegant parlors, with large extension; five rooms on third floor, communicating; three on fourth; two basements, store-room, pantries, &c., gas, bath, water-closets, hot and cold water, range, &c. A gentleman, wife and servant will occupy the part reserved. Seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND STAble, together with 20 (or, if desired, more) lots, situated between the East River and Avenue A, and 81st and 83d sts. The house is suitable for a large family, and has gas and Croton water introduced into it. Also, the upper three floors of the building No. 70 Broadway, extending to New-st., and the entire store, No. 5 Jones' lane. Apply to GEORGE JONES, in 10th-st., next to the Church, on the corner of University-place.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE house No. 87 2d-place, next to northwest corner Court-st. Rent $700, Brown-stone house No. 261 Clinton-st. Rent $700. Also, the Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., 50 feet by 56 feet, with garden. Part of the rent may be taken in board. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.

JOHN RANKIN.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL—The best location in New York. Four lofts and sub-cellar, comprising second, third, fourth and fifth stories of No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st, to let from the first of May next. There are entrances both on Broadway and Murray-st., and the building is provided with hatchways and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises—to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET, AT BEDFORD, L. I., WITH 30 LOTS INCLOSED, on Nostrand-av., between Butler and Baltic sts. The house is in complete order; just painted and papered; contains 14 rooms; range in kitchen and laundry; shrubbery and shade trees; Fulton-av. and Atlantic-st. cars run near the property. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 John st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st, rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class hotel now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or, HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO BROWN-stone and one brick dwelling house, on Carlton and DeKalb avs and Adelphi-st.; new, well built handsomely finished, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 139 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 808 BROADWAY, IN the Dodworth Building, next above Grace Church, the store and basement with sub-cellar each 25 by 110 feet, suitable for a piano or furniture wareroom, or for a carriage repository. Inquire on the premises or by letter to D. P. BACON, Sing Sing N. Y.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $750.

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or
No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st, one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—TWO small and one large store and basement, near Madison-square; rent low; large show windows and doors; suitable for fancy, dry goods or carpet stores. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO, No. 13 East 27th-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUNcey court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the 5th avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS, FOUR-STORY, brown stone front house, No. 35 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., contains all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY house and store No 567 6th-av. The store is 65 feet deep, with handsome plate-glass windows. It is a very conspicuous business location, fronting on the intersection with Broadway. Inquire as per bill on premises.

TO LET.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-houses, Nos. 341 and 343 West 35th st., with all the modern improvements, in complete order, will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to the owner, SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 337 West 35th-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—PART OF a house pleasantly situated, in a good neighborhood, and about five minutes' walk from either of the Ferries. Parties without children preferred. Inquire at No. 48 South 3d-st.

TO LET—NO. 185 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET; three story brick house, 21x55 feet—pleasant location—all modern improvements; 13 rooms beside parlors and kitchen. Rent $800 and Croton.

HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT VERY LOW RENTS TO good tenants, in building No. 34 Pine-st.; possession on first April at the yearly rent. Apply to the above number, in Exchange Room, from 11 until 2 o'clock, for J. E. HOAGLAND.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—A NEW AND GOOD SIZED COTTAGE House and ten lots of ground on Broadway, corner of 163d-st. Contains 14 rooms and gas all through, with barn, stable, &c.; grapes, fruit, &c. Apply on the premises, or to E. K. ADAMS, No. 61 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 174 EAST 39TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., three stories, high stoop; all the modern improvements; rent $500. Apply to DANIEL KNIGHT, No. 1,162 Broadway, near 27th st.

TO LET—NOS. 59 EAST 28TH ST. AND 229 WEST 34th st., very desirable 4-story brown-stone front modern houses. Possession of No 229 can be had to May 1 free of rent. JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front. No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

BROADWAY ROOMS AND LOFTS TO LET—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; very desirable, and at rates to suit the times. Apply at M. W. DODD'S Bookstore, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, Nos. 287 and 289 West 19th st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 287 West 19th-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 1 PARK PLACE, corner of Broadway, nearly opposite the City Hall; suitable for lawyers, architects, &c. Rents moderate. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall st.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 26x29, with six-horse-power engine. Inquire at 291 West 24th-st., or corner Barrow and West sts.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE graw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 31 West 45th-st., near the 5th-av. Open from 9 to 11 A. M. Rent $1,000.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—At Amityville, L. I. in full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and fowling. B. SKIDMORE.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM 1ST OF May or June to 1st of November, to a respectable family without small children. The house is 3½ stories, pleasantly located in 28th-st, between Broadway and 6th-av. Rent low. Apply to F. S. GILPIN, No. 84 Reade-st.

TO LET.—TO A FAMILY OF TWO OR THREE persons, without children, a small neatly furnished house; has all the modern improvements, rent $500; present occupant, a gentleman and his wife, will board with the family. Inquire at East 55th-st., one door from 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BELOW 14TH-st., near 5th av., for one year from May 1. House 20x65, three rooms deep; not English basement. Rent $2,400. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 12th-st., near University-place, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring

TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S
PRICES.

Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,

Of Moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

Having made large purchases abroad and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—

HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.

And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS.
At proportionately low prices.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.

We are determined to convert our merchandise into CASH,
of which fact everybody will
BE CONVINCED,
after the perusal of the following list of prices:
ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
are invited to examine the goods.

800 white French china tea-sets, 44 pieces	$2 00
1,500 white French china soup tureens	2 00
3,000 white French china covered dishes	75

All other pieces necessary for a
DINNER SET,
at corresponding prices.

400 gold-band French china tea sets, 44 pieces	5 80
250 fancy French china tea sets, 44 pieces	6 25
250 gold-band French china dinner sets, 191 pieces	49 00
800 dozens silver plated tea spoons	1 25
400 dozens silver-plated table spoons	3 25
400 dozens silver-plated table forks	3 25
100 silver-plated tea sets	15 50
200 silver plated cake baskets	3 75
200 silver-plated castors 6 cut bottles	4 25
300 silver-plated ice pitchers	7 00
500 dozens ivory handled dinner knives	4 50
500 dozens ivory-handled tea knives	4 00
500 dozens cut-glass goblets	1 75
300 pairs cut and engraved decanters (quarts)	1 25
300 pairs cut and engraved decanters (pints)	1 00
500 dozens Bohemian glass finger bowls	1 80

IRON-STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated makers, Joan Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England.

Iron-stone china dinner plates, the dozen	95
Iron-stone china soup plates, the dozen	95
Iron-stone china breakfast plates, the dozen	88
Iron stone china soup tureens, each	1 50
Iron-stone china covered dishes, each	63
Iron-stone china toilet sets, 11 pieces	2 50

Our entire assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
comprising all of the new styles, and the greatest variety in the city, for sale at equally low prices.
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French china dinner sets containing from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and eighty six pieces, ranging in price from
$50 to $140
the set, and all at about
ONE-HALF
the usual price.
Any one having need of a
DINNER SET,
can make a handsome saving by purchasing
NOW! NOW!! NOW!!!
Goods bought and
PAID FOR
at the time of sale, will, if desired, be stored until the 1st of May, without charge.
Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AT P. COLE'S NO 866 BROADWAY,
Received from auction, a large lot of Linen Sheeting, 10-4 wide, at 58 cts. per yd; Cotton Sheeting, 2¼ yds. wide, 2s 7d; large lot Table Linen, very cheap; fine Plaid Silks, extra cheap, 37c per yard, Black Silks; full assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also, a great variety of buttons, bindings tassels velvets, belt ribbons, velvet ribbons, girdles, ribbons, laces, dress linings, and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, magic ruffling and cotton trimmings, N. B.—Alexander's gloves and English hosiery at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY

GRAND OPENING, THURSDAY, MARCH 28,
OF
IMPORTED FANCY STRAW HATS,
FOR
MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS, Wholesale and Retail.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st., New York.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS.
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
Nos. 729 and 571 Broadway, New York

Have just received from Paris, a rich assortment of the most tasteful BONNETS from the most reputed houses, as Alexandrine, C. Marx, Laure, De Golberg &c.

Also, a beautiful assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, from Duteis', Artistic Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Head Dresses Coiffures &c.

The well-known reputation of Mme. HARRIS is familiar to all who use or have used Parisian articles, and all those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves, at Nos. 729 and 57[illegible] Broadway.

A large assortment of RUCHES at 50 cents

All the above novelties will be exhibited on Thursday, March 28.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and pailiasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED WARE,
No. 20 John st.

Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entre Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.
HIRAM YOUNG.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do in her own house, either by the piece or the dozen, at the rate of six shillings per dozen, or would go out one or two days to wash by the day; the best of City reference given for upwards of four years. Call at No. 100 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, at her own house, No 172 West 13th-st, rear house, first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY,—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—With thirty acres, highly improved, about two miles from Rye beach; perfectly healthy; situated on a high bluff, overlooking the village, with beautiful view, comprising the Sound and Long Island. There are 18 acres in meadow, rest in orchards, gardens, &c. The produce of fruits of the choicest kinds is unusually rich, including the peach, apple, pear, foreign grapes under glass, best varieties of berries, &c. House new, large and commodious, modern style; built with especial care, of best materials; adapted for Winter as well as Summer residence. It is furnished throughout, and will be let with or without the furniture. Abundance of good water, a well supplying the kitchen by pipes; several springs—one supplying the grapery and lower garden; two cisterns for rain water, and a pretty brook upon which the meadow borders. Distant from Rye Depôt ½ mile; time to City by rail one hour. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building.

FOR SALE IN ROCKLAND COUNTY—A country store and dwelling, with or without goods, in the thriving village of Spring Valley, on the New York and Erie Railroad, situated on the corner of Main and Church sts.; lot is 72 feet front, by 157 deep, with barn on rear; house is 32x36 feet on ground, with extension of 6 feet included in the store; 2½ stories and basement, and contains 17 rooms beside store; hall through centre of house, with one stoop on rear, two on front, and one over the extension; location desirable and healthy; well adapted for Summer boarders; buildings new and built by day's work. Also, a very desirable country residence, containing 8 rooms, with outbuildings and 2 acres of ground, well stocked with young fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley; 30 acres of land can be had in connection if desired. For further particulars, inquire of AARON D. BLAUVELT, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence of the late John Spader, deceased, situated in the village of Jamaica, L. I. It is surrounded by shade and fruit trees of various kinds. It is three-fourths of an hour's ride from New-York, by Long Island Railroad. Commutation, $40 per annum. The village contains some of the best seminaries in the State, both male and female, and is lighted with gas. There is also hourly communication with the City by stages. Land will be sold with the place to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to JAS. A. FLEURY, No. 21 Platt-st.; or, STEPHEN L. SPADER, Brooklyn Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT CONTAINING about 120 acres; situated between the Highland Turnpike and the Hudson River, 1½ miles south of the City of Poughkeepsie, near the residence of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, said farm having upon it a large two-story and garret frame house, ice-house good barns and out-buildings; the farm will be sold entire, or in two or more parts to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to JAMES BROTHERS, No. 229 Main-st., Poughkeepsie; or to A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Handsomely located on high ground in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; a new house, large, contains 12 rooms, kitchen, &c.; barn, carriage-house, stabling, poultry-house and yard, ice-house filled with ice, together with large garden, with 1 to 5 acres of land; the house is newly painted inside and out; 10 minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Apply to the subscriber, near the depôt, or to H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John st., N. Y. S. D. HUNTING.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE VILLA COTtage at Yonkers, on Locust Hill-av., Waverly Terrace, having an extensive view of the Hudson River, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt and steamboat landing. The house contains 11 rooms, besides kitchen, cellar, &c.; is replete with all modern improvements, hot and cold baths, furnace, gas, &c., with about seven lots of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. For particulars inquire of A. BALDWIN, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—FOUR THREE-story and basement brick houses, containing 10 rooms, with pantry to each; gas, marble mantels, vaults in front, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Rent $300. Also, one first-class three-story French basement house, with all the modern improvements; heated by steam. Rent $450. Inquire of S. B. BAKER, No. 79 Dey-st.; or D. W. CRANE & CO., No. 44 Halsey-st., Newark.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story and basement house of 26 rooms, with two acres, barn and carriage house, at Bloomingview, Staten Island, half a mile from railroad depôt, two miles from steamboat landing, and three quarters of a mile from Princes Bay, a delightful place for bathing and fishing; an excellent location for public house or school.

S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK NEAR THE depôt, 12 miles from New-York, a beautiful country seat containing 10 acres. A large and commodious house barns, poultry-house, granary, &c., &c., new fruits of all kinds, choice and abundant, situated upon rising ground; splendid entrance, with carriage-road, lined with sycamore trees, leading to the house; fine fish pond. Price $11,500. Terms easy. W. H. MELICK, NO. 407 Broadway.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years, a first-class brick dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, at Glenwood, Yonkers, within one minute's walk of the depôt. The grounds are laid out in artistic style, shaded by a beautiful grove, with fruit trees and shrubbery of the choicest kind. A rare opportunity to obtain a desirable residence within one hour's ride of the City. Apply to

J. T. WALSH, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIFTY ACRES FOR sale in the centre of the thriving village of Flushing; fronting 900 feet on the river; the railroad running 1,950 feet through it, and the terminus depôt on it. The most eligible location for manufactories, warehouses, wharves and country seats; 90 per cent. may remain on mortgage. W. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN.—For sale at New Haven, a beautiful country seat with 4 acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the town. The house is new and contains all modern conveniences; size 45x50 feet, with an addition 45x17. It is delightfully situated on high land west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. WHITNEY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, WITH 2½ ACRES, on the northwesterly elevation of Staten Island, one mile up, with plank sidewalk from Factoryville Landing, having choice fruit trees of all sorts, fine view, excellent water, a good neighborhood, unsurpassed for health, and in every respect desirable as a genteel residence. S. C. SCHENCK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order. Immediate possession. Delightfully situated one mile (plank walk) from Factoryville Landing, Staten Island. An abundance of fine fruit, good stable and other conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, Factoryville; or to DAVID DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable residence, with grounds attached. This property is near the Railroad depôt; suitable for a person doing business in New York. Inquire of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., or HORACE PIERSON, and the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

COUNTRY PLACE AMONG THE HILLS FOR SALE.—Twenty miles from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from depot; land from one to fifteen acres; choice fruit and shrubbery, neat cottage, magnificent view, pure water, and fine mountain scenery. Also, a cheap place of twenty acres, for $5,500. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

$900.—FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 1½ stories, nearly new, in excellent order, good cellar, barn, 2 acres of land, good spring of water and plenty of fruit, most eligibly situated a few rods from the water on the north side of Long Island; about 15 miles from this City. Apply at No. 484 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to GEORGE A. DARLING, New-Mills, L. I.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. G. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall st.

TO LET—IN SOUTHPORT, CONN., DISTANT 50 miles by New-York and New-Haven R. R., and convenient to the depot, a very desirable Summer residence, with fine yard and garden, comprising about two acres of land, well supplied with fruit trees; barn, &c., on the premises. For particulars apply to G. F. DAVIS, Security Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—"ROBINS' NEST," CONSISTING OF 21 acres house, barn, pond, grove, shrubbery, and fruit in abundance. Distant from New-York 20 miles by Morris and Essex Railroad. From church, depôt, and schools, a few minutes walk. Inquire of Mrs. JANE ROLFE, Summit Seminary, New Jersey.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE at Orange, five minutes from depôt; easy of access; good stables, wells, ice-house, heanery, &c. Grounds tastefully laid out; rustic fences, wide piazzas, mountain scenery, with six acres, or more, if desired. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT DWELLING, WITH garden and barn, pleasantly located, in Greenwich, Conn., 10 minutes' walk from the depôt. Communication by steamboat or railroad. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of P. ACKER, Greenwich.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—NEAR the Hastings Station of Hudson River Railroad, with orchard, garden, shrubbery, coach-house, &c., and six acres of land. Also, a small cottage one mile from Hastings Station. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT ORANGE—A COTTAGE, WITH about one acre of land, located adjoining Mr. Heickscher's grounds. Rent $360. Apply to R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 50 Wall st., or H. B. BLACKWELL, Orange.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY COTTAGE LOCATED at Yonkers, near the depôt; the house is new, and every way desirable. Price, $4,500, terms easy. Inquire in Archer, Edgar & Co.'s store, near the depôt.

HOUSES TO LET—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WHO IS TIRED OF CITY LIFE?—WHO sighs for fresh air and a lovely country retreat? For sale or exchange for improved City or Brooklyn property, upon equitable terms, one of the most delightful residences within the vicinity of New-York, replete with all the attractions that give a charm to rural life, and only one hour from the house to the City Hall. The residence is placed upon an eminence, approached by a graceful carriage drive over a splendid piece of water, filled with fish supplied by a never-failing trout stream, which meanders through the grounds and discharges into the noble Passaic, whose fine waters are in front of the premises, upon whose fair surface boating may be enjoyed, when the moon and stars are shining. The neighborhood abounds in splendid roads and drives, magnificent scenery, churches schools, and all desiderata. The house, built for owner's occupancy, contains 12 rooms bath, hot and cold water, green-house and plants, orchard and fine fruit trees, grape arbor and vines, lawn and elegant sloping grass, flower-beds and shrubs, stables, barns, piggeries, hen-house, and all the essentials to comfort with about twenty-seven acres of fine land, free from any incumbrance. This desirable place will be sold upon favorable terms to a good man, or exchanged for property of equal value (about $17,000) in Brooklyn or New-York. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau st, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT White Plains Westchester County N. Y., one hour's ride from New-York, on the New Haven or Harlem Roads; buildings new, been built three years, fine view and excellent water. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, No. 15 Front-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock; or after that of the subscriber, at White Plains.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT WASHINGTON Heights, in Audubon Park, the homestead of the late J. J. Audubon, a large double house, with the modern improvements, and broad piazzas front and rear; barn and garden; the grounds are 23[illegible] feet front on the Hudson, and 600 feet deep; three minutes' walk from 152d-st. depôt, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to W. H. Franklin, or J. W. Audubon, No. 183 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A BRICK gothic house containing eleven rooms with modern improvements; two acres of ground attached, more if required, situated on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River, to be sold low and terms easy. Apply to JAMES A. REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., or Box No. 451 Post-office.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—ON THE MOST reasonable terms, two large cottage-built houses, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. One is new, with 18 rooms and all modern improvements, lot 100x200, half mile from depôt, healthy and good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises of ISAAC JAQUES, or No. 77 Cedar-st., of M. BEEMAN.

COTTAGE TO LET—ONE MILE FROM THE Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, kitchen and garden plot; rent $150 per annum. Coach-house and pasturage at a moderate additional rent. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

YONKERS.—A GREAT SACRIFICE—FOR SALE or rent, two houses, one a large brick, the other a cottage frame, with gardens, fruit and shade trees; gas and water in; carriage-house, best location in Yonkers. Apply to J. YOUMANS, on the premises, or A. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in New-Market, New-Jersey, 28 miles from New-York, a beautiful cottage, with barn and out-buildings, and one acre of ground, stocked with fine fruits and berries. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—AT STAMFORD, CONN., within five minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt; has all the modern improvements; gas bath, hot and cold water, water closets, &c. Apply to E. A. Quintard, No. 35 William st., New-York, or to Hon. W. S. Minor, at Stamford.

FOR SALE—MOST DELIGHTFUL BUILDING sites, on the Palisades, overlooking the Hudson; also, on Andre Hill, (Tappan Town,) from 5 to 50 acres, at very low rates, for purposes of improvement; one hour from City by railroad; would exchange for good property. See maps at No. 30 Pine-st. S. SEYMOUR.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., MRS LEON'S house, center commons, new, 11 rooms and attic, unfurnished; cellar, gas-house barn and 3 or 7 acres of land; rent, $400. Apply to J CRANE & CO., No. 50 Maiden-lane, or on the premises.

HOUSE, &c., TO LET.—A HOUSE, BARN and garden, with four acres of land, at Astoria, L. I. The garden contains one acre, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, and a large asparagus bed. Possession 1st of April. Apply to JAMES WELLING, 93 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Mamaroneck; shore front; $4,000; terms easy. If not sold by April 2 will be sold at auction on the premises. Apply to E. RANDAL, No. 146 Clinton-st., or W. A. WHITE, Mamaroneck.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS NEAR WILLIAMSbridge; 11½ acres 2½ miles northeast of Kingsbridge, one mile south of Mount Vernon. Inquire of F. KISSAM, No. 187 Broadway.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ON MAIN-ST., TWELVE acres, and fine house, barn, &c., much fruit; for sale or to exchange for Brooklyn or City property.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIRTY-first-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant four-story brown stone front house; size of house 20 feet front, 50 feet deep; has all the modern improvements, including stationary wash-tubs, gas, bathing-rooms, water-closets, furnace, range, &c.; built by day's work; neighborhood first-rate; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS KENNEDY, No. 72 5th-st. or No. 94 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th st, three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and exterior engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish, to any in the City; rosewood and black walnut finish on parlor, second and third floors, with mirrors, &c.; sold with or without stables. Apply at houses, or No. 9 Park-place. JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

CHOICE IOWA LANDS IN EXCHANGE.—Several thousand acres of the very best lands, located mostly in the southern counties of Iowa, will be exchanged for boots, shoes, staple dry goods, groceries, two or three modern sized first class safes, a good printing press, &c. Apply at the office of the *National Police Gazette*, No. 3 Tryon-row.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600—part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

TWO COTTAGES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—Two neat cottages and lots on Murray Hill for sale at a great bargain. Price only $5,500. Terms very liberal. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a cheap home. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 14 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—FIRST CLASS houses in 5th and Madison avs., and in the streets adjacent; also, in Lexington and 2d avs. Houses furnished in same locations. Also, country residences eligibly situated. Apply to C. SCHENCK, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 175 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av. Lot 16.8x98.9. House 54 feet, 4 stories, English basement and modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $8,600. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

STORE FOR SALE—A STORE, WITH TWO lots 25 by 100 each, situated in East New-York, L. I., opposite the District School House; price $1,400; part on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of J. KITCHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st, two small first-class, three story, high-basement brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—NO. 63 7TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., north side. Substantial private residence, with modern improvements, including gas fixtures; full lot, 25 by 96 feet; $11,000; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 83 West 13th-st; lot 20 feet by 103; no nuisances; neighborhood unsurpassed; the house is in good order. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. Apply to THOMAS TURNER, No. 76 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A CASH BUSINESS IN EXCHANGE for a house and lot convenient to Central Park. Address D. H. L., No. 200 West 20th-st., stating business and place of interview.

I WANT TIMBER LANDS FOR CASH, IN the upper tier of Counties in Pennsylvania, or southern tier of New-York. Address, giving location, price, &c., L. L., Box No. 474 Elmira, N. Y.

FARMS.

FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY.—109 acres, near Peekskill, beautifully situated, price $300 per acre; 155 acres, Town of Harrison, Westchester County, whole farm, $18,000; 16½ acres, at Rye, fine country seat, $10,000; 23 acres, at Lower Closter, N. J., on railroad, $5,500; 4 acres, at Rye, $6,000; 16 acres, at Bay Ridge, L. I., $32,000; 80 acres, at Middletown Point, near Raritan Bay, $8,000; 400 acres, Jefferson County, Penn., $5,000; 160 acres, Clinton County, Mich., $4,000; 2,000 acres, Town of Rochester, Ulster County, $34,000; 476 acres, Lee County, Iowa, near Fort Madison, $12,000. Apply to H. BUMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE OF 450 ACRES—NEAR the village of Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y.; 320 acres under a high state of cultivation; 130 acres of very valuable timber, fine stone mansion house, carriage and other outhouses; one convenient farm house, with barns, sheds, &c.; one small tenant house, all kinds of choice fruits, shrubbery, shade trees, &c. The farm will be divided if required. Price $70 per acre. Terms easy. Apply to W. W. GORHAM, on the premises, or to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 20 miles from Jersey City, half mile from Closter depôt, of the Northern Railroad, containing 120 acres of the finest land in the country; is finely located for building plots or farming purposes. The whole or any part thereof to suit. For particulars, apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner 8th-av., or C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st., New-York.

DIXON, ILLINOIS—FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 1,400 acres—150 timber, well watered and cultivated, one mile from railroad. Also, one of 450 and one of 280 acres, on Rock River, and near to railroad and Dixon City. For convenience, healthfulness, productiveness and beauty, these cannot be exceeded. Apply to S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY seat of 35 acres, near Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.; also, several smaller places. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $8,500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND PARTIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell; THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising over 400 lots, by catalogue, of everything desirable in the housekeeping line, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood etageres, silk and lace curtains, gold landscape shades, rosewood centre and pier tables, rich mantel vases, bronzes, lava and parian, parlor ornaments, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, tetê-à-tetês, sofas, 2 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and Bohemian china tea and dinner sets, with china of all kinds; ivory cutlery, cut and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture not here enumerated. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine; sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Reliable men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armour-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do., in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work-tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair-chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

WEDNESDAY, April 3,
Elegant Household Furniture, at No. 124 West 38th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman removing to the country. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock at No. 10 East 29th-st., near 5th-av., an elegant assortment of furniture, all of first-class and in perfect order, consisting of solid rosewood Turkish suites, covered satin damask; carved rosewood centre tables, statuary marble tops; spring-seat chairs, to match furniture; lace curtains, velvet Aubusson carpets, Brussels do. Dining-room—Carved oak buffet, extension table, chairs to match, mahogany changable bookcases, folding leaf tables, &c. Reception-room—French carved black-walnut couch and chairs, covered in reps; rich carved rosewood etagere, plate-glass and marble top; mahogany extension-table, about twenty very valuable oil-paintings, by J. Meadows, Passmore De Hensch, Armfield, Reichardt, Geo. L. Brown, A. Barland, Lemoin, Meams, Zoil, and other first-rate artists. Bronzes, fine Parian figures and groups, bisque figures, elegant decorated China dinner set, 218 pieces; Japanese tea set, magic caster, very rich jeweled punch tureen, silver-mounted dinner and tea service, with entree dishes, oyster tureens, vegetable dishes, fruit and cake baskets, cut-glass ware, ivory table cutlery, rosewood hall stand and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a general assortment of elegant household furniture, rosewood pianos, &c., &c., removed from a private residence in Brooklyn for convenience of sale, consisting of in part as follows: Fine English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suite, cost $500, made to order; French boudoir suite in crimson reps, large pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, black walnut library furniture, centre and side tables, rosewood hall stand, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes and bookcases, hair mattresses, &c.; also, an elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Chickering, of superior tone; silver-plated ware of latest style and great variety, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 284 5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., by order of WILLIAM N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold brocatel, one rosewood 7⅓-octave piano, large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocatel window curtains, black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medalion and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 76 West Warren, near Clinton st. Furniture in good order; mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, bedsteads, rosewood marble-top hat stand, handsome lace curtains, walnut extension table, oak dining chairs, dinner and tea sets, handsome velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends that they are prepared to give their personal attention to sales of furniture, &c., at the residence of families breaking up housekeeping or at their commodious salesrooms and galleries, opposite the Post-office.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of December 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
22f-law6wF No. 237 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860.

FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in the City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76
Walker st. 1st door East of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NO-TOP PHAETON, WITH POLL and shafts, made by Lawrence; also, an English double harness; both nearly new. A long-tail dapple gray horse, 6 years old, trots in three minutes, with prunella shifting-top wagon and fine harness, at No. 95 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND, LIGHT, two seated, one-horse rockaway carriage; also, a two-horse carriage, calash top. Address E. W. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

HORSE AND TOP-WAGON, WITH GOOD harness, for sale cheap for cash. Will be in front of Post-office, Nassau-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock. All in good order, lap blanket, &c. The owner going to France.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE and wagon; the wagon made by Wood & Brothers. Unexceptionable chamber and kitchen furniture wanted in exchange. Address Box 848 New-York Post office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house No. 32, now in course of erection in West 35th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air, heated by contact with steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals should be addressed "School Officers of the XXth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE,
JAMES G. DIMOND,
} Building Committee.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
No. 45 Maiden lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices.
Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal, corner Varick-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $470,150 80 during the past 22 months.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.

COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
DEPOSITS from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

150 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARK & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, MARCH 23, 1861.—ELECTION.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 24th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 5 per cent.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1,000 each, may be made to

J. T. VAN VLECK.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next.—Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due April 1, 1861, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
ERASTUS EDGERTON & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE April 1, 1861, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Manufacturers and Importers
of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-street,
Corner Dutch.

Silver-Plated Door Knobs and Butts, of all sizes.
Silver-Plated Bell-Pulls, Levers, Door and Number Plates.
Silver-Plated and Brass Door Chains for Front and Basement Doors.
Extra Safe Front Door Locks and Latches.
Improved Door Springs for Banks and Store Doors.
Brass and Iron Butts, Screws, Pulleys, &c.
A general assortment of Hardware for Stores and Dwellings.
All at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

FOR SALE—MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' tools, in lots to suit purchasers. The subscriber will sell his lathes, planers, drilling machines, vises, and a large variety of tools indispensable for a machine-shop. Also, a large lot of blacksmith tools, two steam engines, lot of shafting, hangers, pulleys, patterns, &c. The shop to let. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry st.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESroom are removed to No. 190 William st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size, for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C.— TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

$500 REWARD!

Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.
Sold by C. H. RING,
No. 155 Fulton-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhoea, Impotence, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free, on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 1, 1861, trains will run as follows: Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1:50, 4:45 and 6:45 P. M., connecting with the 7 and 9 A. M. and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. boats from New York. Leave Tottenville at 7:10 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3:50 and 5:50 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:45 A. M., and 1:50 and 5:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York, stopping at all intermediate stations. Through fare 25 cents. Boats at Tottenville to be had at all times for parties going to Amboy, or the neighboring places in New-Jersey. Office of the Company, in New-York, No. 2 Bowling-green.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail........10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M.; 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between William A. Townsend and James G. Gregory, under the firm of W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., is dissolved from the date hereof by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said James G. Gregory, and all demands on the partnership are to be presented for payment to the said James G. Gregory, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the Company, and to use the name of the late partnership in liquidation.

W. A. TOWNSEND,
New-York, March 23, 1861. J. G. GREGORY.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13,
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin, to London	$80	Steerage, to London	$33
Steerage return tickets good for 6 months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on TUESDAY, April 16, their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship HIBERNIA, N. PROWSE, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.

First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool	$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.	$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway	$30

Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.

For further information, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott, Emerald Isle, Albion,
Dreadnought, Middlesex, Victory,
Benj. Adams, Constellation, John J. Boyd,
West Point, Switzerland, Phoenix,
Underwriter, Shamrock, Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—On and after WEDNESDAY, April 3, the steamers of the above line will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. All Bills of Lading for signature must be presented to the Purser on board previous to 1 o'clock on day of sailing.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, THURSDAY, March 28.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $59 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE BRITISH and North American Royal Mail Steamship EUROPA, Capt. JOHN MUIR, will sail from this port for Liverpool direct on SATURDAY, 30th inst.

Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	75

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861 the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR ALBANY—NAVIGATION RESUMED—MERchants' line of steamers, NORTH AMERICA and HERO, from the foot of Robinson-st., daily, at 6 P. M., in connection with the New-York Central Railroad. Fare, 75 cents.
J. W. HANCOX, Agent.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER FOR 1861, THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.
ICHABOE GUANO.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
G. C. DOBSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON.

Each lesson to be one perfect tune, of the pupil's choice. The pupil guaranteed a good player in twelve lessons.
GEO. C. DOBSON,
No. 192½ Varick-st.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

HORACE WATERS' MUSIC-STORE, NO. 333 BROADWAY, TO BE TORN DOWN—Worth-st. to be widened—in consequence of which the extensive stock of pianos, melodeons, Alexandre organs, and all kinds of musical merchandise, will be sold at extremely low prices. Six-octave second-hand pianos at $60; 6¼-octave, $100; 6¾-octave, $120; 7-octave, $145; 7-octave been used but a few months, $175; 7-octave Gilbert Æolian piano, elegantly carved, price $650 new, will be sold for $325; second-hand melodeons, $25 to $85. Twenty new 7-octave pianos and ten new melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.

AN ORGANIST AND QUARTETTE CHOIR, engaged till May 1 in a Church in this City, desire after that date to change their situation; are perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service in all its details, and will accept engagements either together or separately, at moderate salaries. Best of references. Address PROFICIENT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, AN EXCELLENT performer on the piano, would like to obtain a home in a pleasant family where instruction in music and use of his piano would be given as an equivalent for board. Advanced pupils preferred. Address A. LOHSE, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BASE SINGER WANTED—FROM NOW TO May 1st, and probably longer. A good voice and ability to read plain musical sight indispensable. Salary $150 per annum. Address QUARTETTE, Station D, Bible House, with real name and residence, or where found.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir; Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

S. L. MILES, (BASSO,) CONDUCTOR OF music at the Reformed Dutch Church, 23d-st., Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor desires to engage in quartette or to take charge of a large choir. Address Box No. 144 New-York Post-office.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—MISS MARIA B. LEACH will be disengaged on the 1st of May. Apply to GEORGE LEACH, No. 40 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of PIANOS for SALE or HIRE.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TO LADIES WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—A talented Teacher and highly educated English Lady can receive pupils at her own apartments, and instruct them privately in the various branches of English and a beautiful handwriting, also French Music and singing, acquired under masters in London and Paris. Terms moderate, in advance. Replies, to insure attention, are requested to be with real name and address. Address INSTRUCTRESS, at Crowen's Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC with great success for several years past, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where lessons in music would be received as an equivalent for board. To any lady who wishes her children thoroughly instructed in music a fine opportunity offers. Highest testimonials will be given. Address MUSICA, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A MODERATE INVESTMENT—THE GOOD WILL OF A THRIVING FEMALE SEMINARY FOR SALE.—The Principal wishes to leave on account of the health of his family. It is in an adjoining city, is beautifully located, and has a most desirable reputation. Address X. Y., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, N. Y. Name and address preferred.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NORWICH TOWN, CONN.—The Summer term begins April 3. Circulars at N. Lane's & Co., No. 69 Wall-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, or of J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH— in the shortest time, at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A BOYS' BOARDing-school, of good reputation, a few miles from the City, a gentleman qualified to assist in the classical and mathematical departments. Also, a native of France to take charge of the department of modern languages. Both must have had experience, and be willing to devote themselves to the interests of the institution. Address LUDWIG, Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating particulars, and when and where to be seen.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY EDucated, experienced and energetic, desires a position in a boarding-school, family, or as a visiting instructress for the higher English studies and preparing pupils in French, music and drawing for professors, or would rent a house in Brooklyn of parties who have children of either sex to educate, &c. Address T., No. 58 Fleet-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, LONG experienced in teaching the piano, French, (which she speaks,) English branches and Latin, desires to form a reengagement as instructress; is an accomplished pianist; references given. Address, stating proposed salary, MUSIC TEACHER, New-York Post-office, Station E.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF ENGlish and Classics, who is now engaged in studying a profession, wishes to hear of a genteel family where his services in teaching during a part of the day would be received as compensation for board. Address PROFESSOR, in care of H. Y. Cummins, Esq., No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY FROM PARIS, A PERfect pianist and player, wishes to give private piano lessons, for $10; private French lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. M., Station D, Bible House. Best of references, if required.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the French language, piano, &c., capable of imparting a complete instruction, is open to an engagement as teacher in an institute, or tutor in a private family. Address F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation in some private school or academy; best of reference given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DUNLOP'S XX AND XXX PALE ALES AND PORTER.
East India Pale Ale, made expressly for warm climates,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
WM. MARR, Agent, No. 58 Liberty-st., New-Yor

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

Look at this list of Living Wonders, the greatest ever seen in the World for 25 cents, and each one worth that sum to see alone—all rare curiosities. SEA LIONS, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, GRIZZLY BEARS, DANCING BEARS, SINGING BEARS, TUMBLING BEARS, all performed and exhibited by the renowned HERR DRIESBACH. GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH; LIVING SEAL, BEARDED LADY, Miss REED, the lovely FAIRY QUEEN, and a million other curiosities from every quarter of the Globe. The

SPLENDID DRAMA, GITANELLI.

Daily, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., and yet the price of admission is only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT THREE ACT BURLETTA,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
Which will be repeated
MONDAY,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE,
MLLE. HELENE,
The celebrated Danseuse from the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PARIS,
AND
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
AND ALL
THE BEAUTIFUL UNION TABLEAUX,
AS EXHIBITED IN
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT SCENE,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.

Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S LAST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SEASON.

Miss SARA STEVENS,
The accomplished and popular Comedienne.
Miss PEARSON,
The eminent American Pianist.
Mr. MILLARD,
The great American Composer and Singer.

The above-named distinguished artists having kindly offered their services to give eclat to the last recitation of

THE PRINCE'S VISIT,
At Hope Chapel, Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, April 3.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will recite, for the 50th and last time prior to the poem's being taken to London, his humorous description of

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Miss SARA STEVENS will recite Longfellow's
BUILDING OF THE SHIP.

Miss PEARSON will perform on the piano the brilliant fantasia,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. MILLARD will sing his two greatest songs,
THE FLAG OF THE FREE,
and
VIVA L'AMERICA.

And Mr. DE CORDOVA will recite Jerrold's melodramatic Monologue,

JENKINS,
Or the excited Italian Nobleman.

The tickets will be numbered, and none will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the hall. To be had at the principal music stores.

Admission 50 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.................. A. W. JACKSON.
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
And last appearance but one.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 29,
will be presented, for the
BENEFIT OF Mr. CHANFRAU,
for the first time at this Theatre, the great
JEWISH DRAMA,
entitled
THE HEBREW SON,
in which Messrs. Chanfrau, Johnston, Davidge, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Clifton and Mrs. Chanfrau will appear.
To be followed by the charming Comedietta of
THE FIRST NIGHT,
in which Mr. Chanfrau will also appear.
SATURDAY, Benefit of Mr. R. JOHNSTON.
MONDAY,
FIRST APPEARANCE,
in a new Comedy, of the celebrated American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. E. G. WILKINS' NEW PLAY,
THE
BEST COMEDY
PRODUCED IN MANY YEARS.
PLAY, SCENERY, ACTING,
Pronounced by
PRESS AND PUBLIC
PERFECT,
HENRIETTE
Will be performed
EVERY EVENING.

The following artists will appear: Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Young, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parks, Mr. Coburn, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Walcot, Miss Tree, Mrs. Reeves.

To conclude with
POPPING THE QUESTION.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 29, 1861.
Performance will commence with the drama entitled the
LIBERTY BOYS OF '76,
OR FALSE AND TRUE.
After which, Mr. G. L. Fox's Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with THE MANIAC LOVER.

THE NEW HISTORICAL PAINTING OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS,

Dividing her Wardrobe, &c., on the Eve of Execution,
BY LOUIS LANG,
On exhibition at Goupil's, 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

EXHIBITION FOR CHILDREN.—BY SPEcial request, a grand exhibition by the celebrated Indian Chiefs, RED FEATHER and the CHIEF MONTEZUMA, assisted by several Chiefs from the Rocky Mountains, will be repeated for the accommodation of the children and teachers of schools at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 30,

To consist of an entire new programme of songs, dances, hunting scenes, &c., the whole to conclude with the GRAND DANCE OF POCHAHONTAS SAVING THE LIFE OF CAPT. SMITH.

Tickets for school children, 10 cents; adults, 25; for sale at the door. Doors open at 1 o'clock. To commence at 2 P. M.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT of the NEW-YORK LADIES UNION, will be held FRIDAY, the 29th, at No. 1 Clinton Hall. Judge Edmonds, Mrs. Edson, Miss Peckham, and others will take part in the exercises. Tickets can be obtained at No. 26 Cooper Institute; No. 1 Clinton Hall, and at the door. Tickets 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of Original Works by Living Artists, never before exhibited, is NOW OPEN for the Season, at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway. Season Tickets, 50c. Single admission, 25c.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—SAMEDI, 30 Mars, 1861, avec le concours de M. Edgard—EDGARD ET SA BONNE, vaudeville en un acte; FRANCOIS LE CHAMPI, piece en trois actes. LES DEUX AVEUGLES, operette en un acte.

LECTURES.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

All the Departments, from Union-square, are now transferred and united in the establishment on the FIFTH-AVENUE, corner of 34th-st. The Lectures of the Summer Term will be delivered in the Painting Gallery there, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 10.

By Prof. H. B. SMITH, D. D., on *Æsthetics*, on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock.

By Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., on *Physiology*, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 o'clock.

By Prof. J. R. BOYD, on the *Evidences of Christianity*, and other occasional Lectures, by distinguished scholars.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THRILLING LECTURE.—REV. W. H. MILBURN will deliver his thrilling lecture, *Sargeant S. Prentice, the Thunderer of the Southwest*, at the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, SATURDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.— LIBERTY HALL.—A meeting of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26—SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republican Central Committee, after investigation, and with evidence the most incontrovertible that the Liberty Hall Association represented the majority of the Republicans in the Twentieth Ward, rejected its delegation and admitted the one of Turner Hall, consisting of the very parties who have caused all our difficulties and troubles and thereby declared them to be the representatives of the Twentieth Ward; and

Whereas, The same Central Committee, by ordering a revision of the roll and a new election of officers, virtually acknowledged the Turner Hall delegation to have been illegally elected, while at the same time they admitted that delegation to seats in their body, which is to decide and adjust the difference between us; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Liberty Hall Association, of which Samuel Sinclair is President, cannot, and will not, under these circumstances, consent to take part in any proceedings or measures proposed by the Central Committee, but will continue to maintain their principles and their organization.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
A. SIDNEY DOAN, Secretary.
CHARLES NETTLETON, Ch'n Exec. Com'ee.
JAMES L. HASTIE, Secretary.

The last vote to test the strength of the two Republican Associations in the XXth Ward was at the last December Charter Election, and the result was as follows:

CANDIDATES OF THE SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION.	No. Votes.	CANDIDATES OF THE STEW'RT-CONOVER-TUCKER ASSOC'N.	No. Votes.
For Councilman—Dan'l Townsend received	1,069	For Councilman—Dan'l E. Gavet received	862
For School Trustee—James L. Hastie received	1,228	For School Trustee—Daniel E. Smith received	715
For Constable—Joseph Stiner received	941	For Constable—John Y. Baker received	825

Showing an average majority of 278 in favor of the Sinclair Association over the Stewart-Conover-Tucker Association.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, March 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the President, No. 90 Broadway, to receive and act upon the resignation of the Junior Chaplain.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, DESKS, and upright show-case. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Call of the House—Broadway Railroad—Convention to Amend the Constitution—Reporters in Danger—A Jackass Committee—Mr. Prendergast taking a Cathartic—Bills Passed—Loaners' Association Bill—Hamilton Park—Investigation into Street Cleaning Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, March 28, 1861.

The warm blood engendered during the contest of yesterday, reached an explosion last night, about 9½ o'clock, in a call of the House. At the time the call was moved, some ninety members were present—a number sufficient for all probable occasions, and rendering a call of the House a gratuitous tax on the time of the House, and a severe trial of the patience and temper of most of the members. It had its origin in the desire to revenge on Mr. Prendergast a slight inconvenience occasioned by a trap sprung upon the more careless sort, by a resolution offered by him, and nearly unanimously adopted by the House, placing every member in contempt, who, being within the bar of the House, neglected to vote on the first call of the roll. The present Assembly is beyond all question the most careless, and in a certain sense the most noisy, that has ever convened under the present Speaker.

There is more conversation at all times going on among the members, and the clerks have very often been compelled to call the roll three times to obtain votes enough to pass a three-fifths bill in a quite full house. In such a state of things, Mr. Prendergast's resolution was a very necessary movement, and its efficiency was shown by the fact that but a few minutes after its passage, and on the first bill, some half-a-dozen members were asleep on the first call, and of course were not allowed to vote until purged of the contempt. As their votes were necessary for the passage of the bill before the House, the friends of the measure of course gave them the necessary purging, and they were allowed to vote. This awakened the attention of the members to the nature and effect of the resolution they had lately adopted, and an ineffectual attempt was made to repeal it. The House worked under the rule all day much to the relief of the Reading Clerk, until about 9½ o'clock, when it was discovered that Mr. Prendergast had been some time absent. The word was quietly passed around, a call of the House moved and ordered, which kept the members until 11 o'clock, very much to the dissatisfaction of sober gentlemen from the rural districts, who preferred being in their beds. Finally, some of the officers succeeded in finding Mr. Prendergast, who was brought in, and excused upon the condition that he would offer a resolution rescinding the resolution before referred to. After some half hour passed this morning in excusing those members who had not been found last evening, this farce ended.

Among the bills that to-day passed the Assembly was the one providing for submitting to the people the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. It received the largest vote in its favor that was given for any bill that has lately passed that body, having one hundred affirmative votes, to five in the negative. Whether it will be equally successful before the people, is another question. The majority of the members think that the people will generally favor it, particularly as the Constitution provides that there shall be a Convention for that purpose in 1866, and as it must be done soon, the sooner the better.

The reporters—evil dogs, and uncircumcised Philistines, that they are—came in for a share of notice, having awakened the slumbering ire of Mr. Kenyon, of Oneida, who fulminated a furious resolution at the whole corps, proposing a kicking Committee, which, by Parliamentary usage, will be presided over by the mover. The resolution proposed kicking the reporters out of the Assembly Chamber—out of the Capitol—down State-street—and where else did not transpire, as the Speaker directed the clerk to read no further. Jackasses are said to kick very hard, but it would take a Committee of more than five, or even forty, jackass-power to kick a whole body all that distance. Mr. Pierce was also somewhat indignant at some of the reporters, whom he was willing to allow a large latitude, but he wanted to confine them within a reasonable distance of the truth when speaking on matters of fact. The objectionable feature was something omitted in the legislative report in the *Atlas and Argus*.

Mr. Prendergast embraced an early opportunity to take the cathartic prescribed by the House last evening, to purge himself of the contempt under which he fell by his absence, and offered a resolution for the rescinding of the previous resolution under which the House is now laboring, but his rescinding resolution is so worded that the House will hesitate to pass it in its present shape, even to get clear of the stringent rule. Two or three gentlemen became engrossed with the New-York dailies soon after their arrival, were caught napping, and not permitted to vote on several bills.

The question was raised whether the right existed thus to disfranchise Assembly Districts, and they were finally excused. Under the operation of that rule a great deal of time and clerical labor has already been saved.

The Assembly has been engaged all day on the final passage of bills, about thirty having been passed during the morning session, but most of them are of a private nature, and none of them of any general importance, except the Constitutional amendment, the act requiring foreign Insurance Companies to file annual statements in this State, to incorporate the Loaners' Association, and the bill providing for building a road into the North Woods.

In the Senate, Mr. Manierre presented the petition of James O'Reiley and one hundred others, asking an investigation into the New-York street-cleaning operations.

Mr. Connolly introduced a resolution inquiring of the Comptroller of the City of New-York for information relative to the title of the City in the land known as Hamilton Park, and whether any private party had any shadow of title therein. The resolution was adopted. He also introduced a bill increasing the number of Notaries Public of the City and County of New York, by adding one hundred, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, March 28.

The bill relative to certain proceedings taken by the Central Park Commissioners for the enlargement of the Park was sent back to the Committee of the Whole, having been formerly advanced to a third reading. This, probably, is fatal to the bill this session.

Mr. Manierre presented a petition asking an investigation into the action of the Mayor and Common Council relating to the late street cleaning, and moved that the New-York Senators conduct such investigation during the recess and report to the next Legislature.

The motion required unanimous consent, and Mr Sessions objected, thus preventing its reception.

The Grinding Committee reported a number of bills as fit to be reported complete.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committee:

To amend the act relative to the proof of wills.

Subjecting Banking Associations, in case of insolvency, to the proceedings authorized by Title 4, Chapter 8 and Part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

To promote agriculture and civilization among the Indians of the State.

In relation to the Fordham Railroad.

Mr. Connolly introduced resolutions asking for information from the Comptroller of New-York, whether there has been any dispute about the title to any portion of Hamilton-square, New-York.

Mr. Truman introduced a resolution requesting the Superintendent of the Census to send to the Legislature the census of the State that they may proceed to make proper Congressional appointments. Adopted.

Mr. Connolly introduced a bill to increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad act.

Concerning the navigation of the canals and the collection of tolls, as amended by the Assembly.

The bill for the relief of Madison University was, after a spirited debate, moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole.

The annual Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, March 28.

The morning session was occupied in the passage of bills, a number of which had accumulated on the table.

The following bills were passed:

In relation to the sale of land.

Requiring foreign Insurance Companies to file annual statements of the condition of their affairs.

To submit the question calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same, to the people of the State.

To incorporate the Loaners' Association in the City of New-York.

[Correction.—By an error made in copying yesterday's proceedings the Harlem Railroad Milk Freight bill was reported as in the House instead of the Senate. The bill was advocated by Mr. Robertson in the Senate, and not by Mr. Robinson, and was ordered to a third reading.]

EVENING SESSION.

The bill granting exclusive jurisdiction to the chiefs or head men on the Tuscarora reservation over the actions between such Indians, involving the title to real estate, was lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for construction of the railroad on the Berne Side of the Chenango Canal.

To provide for the appointment of Janitors for the District Courts in New-York, and their compensation.

In addition to the act relating to the foreclosure of the sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

To authorize the division of the towns into election districts.

Several private bills were passed.

The House adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

Notaries Appointed and Confirmed.

New-York.—William P. Angel, Matthew F. Bridge, DeWitt C. Brown, N. William Busteed, Van Buren Dutton, William Martin Gillespie, John H. Hull, P. Franklin Jones, Alexander Ostrander, John S. Patterson, Adolphus C. Raw, William Ripley, Charles A. Stetson, Jr. Thomas Storm, William Campbell Trull, George W. Washington, John Webber, George Quackenbos, Fisher A. Baker, James Clinton Bolton, Lyman W. Chase, Walter Edwards, Hermon L. Emmons, Jr., William T. Lockwood, Benjamin J. Pentz, Oscar G. Sawyer, William Wheeler, Philip E. Hannavan, John Arnold Paffen.

Kings.—Thomas J. Fordsall, Amzi B. Davenport, Wm H. Cowenhoven, L. D. Simons, Wm. H. Boughton, George A. Crane, F. Edward Roehr, Lester A. Roberts, Edward Seymour, John S. Cutler, Keanard Buxton, Oliver P. Payne, Theophilus C. Callicott, David A. Sutton, Henry Oltmans, Wm. T. Nicholls, Wm. Lamonby, Francis E. Dana, Jeremiah Voorhees, Henry M. Lake, J. Dikeman Pray, George F. H. Youngs, James F. Griswold, Wm. J. Irwin.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

New-York University—Junior Exhibition.—The exhibition of the Junior Class of the New-York University took place yesterday, in the large Chapel of the Institution on Washington square, and the students of the class who took part in it acquitted themselves, in the terms of their tertiary motto, with a ter-tiary termination, "*Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.*" An overflowing, partly feminine and entirely gratified audience listened to the exercises in public speaking which commenced at 10½ A. M., and lasted several hours. The crush of crinoline and wreck of hoops, when belated damsels endeavored to gain ingress to the crowded hall, was fearful to contemplate and direful to undergo. Chancellor Ferris presided, and on the platform with him were the Faculties of the College. The declamations were good, bad and indifferent, as on such occasions the declamations usually are. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band preceded the first and followed every second speech, and at the close the Webster prize was presented to the student whom a Committee appointed for the purpose, declared to be the best orator of the occasion. Cornelius Brett, whose oration was entitled "God with us," carried off the palm so far as the Committee had anything to do with it; but the palms of the audience seemed to award the highest meed to William H. Beadleston, whose theme was "Man the Author of his Destiny." Both deserved praise, and both received it; and there were others whose efforts were by many esteemed better than that of either. A musical *mélange* of National airs was so well rendered at the conclusion of the exhibition that the audience was completely carried away with it—at least all left the building immediately.

The Steamer Bienville Released.—In the case of the steamer *Bienville*, of Livingston, Crocheron & Co.'s, New Orleans line, which was arrested on her late arrival here by the Collector for not having a Federal clearance, it has been arranged that the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that she shall be permitted to leave on Saturday, with the mails, provided the owners sign the requisite bonds for the payment of the penalty. The *Bienville* had among her cargo some $1,600 worth of foreign goods, which had been duly entered at New-Orleans, and reshipped here to sell. These goods are held by the Custom-house authorities. Several other vessels have arrived here from Southern ports, without the appropriate clearance, and have been fined by the Collector, the Captains paying the penalty under protest in each case. The schooner *S. C. Evans*, from Fernandina, Fla., is of this number. Another schooner, from the same place, arrived the same day, but showing the regular clearance. It is probable that this vessel entered, and, anticipating the new order of things, cleared the same day before any change was made at the Custom-house. All these cases will early receive the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

City Missions.—On Wednesday evening the City Tract Missionary Society met in the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., in the Chair. After the customary devotional exercises, statements were made concerning the Missionary work going on, in the Fourth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Wards, and also among the German population and the seamen. The truth is circulated among all classes and in all languages, and visitors are constantly laboring to bring the Gospel in contact with every man, woman and child. All success in this undertaking only proves the necessity of it, and creates a demand for more missionaries and more means. Rev. Dr. Fletcher, the pastor of the Church, commended the work in a few pertinent remarks, and expressed his great satisfaction with the services of the evening. During the month past 949 visitors have been at work, and 86,666 tracts have been distributed.

Ruffianism on Shipboard.—On Wednesday evening a Fourth Ward policeman found a seaman named Samuel Powell, in the drug-store, corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, with his head cut, and bleeding profusely. In the man's company were two other sailors, from whom the officers ascertained that he had been wounded with a hatchet by Joseph M. Vaughan, mate of the bark *Almeda*, recently from Glasgow, Scotland, and now lying over at Greenpoint. They further stated that Powell was drunk at the time of the difficulty, and provoked the assault by using insulting language toward his assailant. Powell was entirely insensible from the effect of his injuries, and having been taken to the New-York Hospital, the physicians stated that his skull was broken in two places, and no hope of his recovery existed. Officers Robb and Delancey were dispatched to arrest Vaughan, whom they found yesterday morning. He was brought before Justice Kelly, who committed him pending the result of the injuries he had caused.

Colored Orphan Asylum Fair.—The annual Fair of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which commenced on the 26th inst., will be continued during the remainder of the present week, at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. The recent inclement weather has interfered with the receipts materially, and now that the temperature is more endurable, it is hoped the friends will attend in large numbers. The avails of the last exhibition were only $292 77, and, for the sake of the unfortunates to be benefited, it is hoped that the amount will be increased this year. It is worth the price of admission to be able to say that you have entered the sacred precincts of the New-York Club House.

Fire in a Fancy-Store.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the fancy-store No. 491 Third-avenue, in consequence of a lamp having been placed on the counter near a pile of dry goods. The Misses Ostrander, to whom the store belonged, attempted to extinguish the flames, but were not successful, and each was badly burned about the hands and arms. The stock, fixtures and furniture of the establishment, valued in the aggregate at $1,000, were totally destroyed, and the loss is not met by any insurance whatever. The building, belonging to Mr. Thomas E. Cooper, was injured to the extent of $200; insured.

The Mutiny on Board the Ship Star of the West.—Eleven of the late crew of the ship *Star of the West*, who were brought in here as prisoners, they having revolted on the passage from Liverpool, were yesterday arraigned for examination before U. S. Commissioner Carroll. The crew complained that they were not allowed to have their own arrangement of the watches, and knocked off work. The case is still on.

Fatal Accident to a Machinist.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body of John Marron, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who was killed at Delamater's iron foundry, at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, by coming in contact with the machinery. Deceased was caught by a revolving shaft and whirled around some fifty or sixty times before the machinery could be stopped. When extricated he was found to be quite dead.

The Semi-Annual Book Trade-Sale.—The semi-annual book trade-sale was commenced yesterday at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt & Allen, in Mercer-street. The catalogue for the sale is larger than that for the Fall sale. It contains 400 pages. It is said that the consignments for the sale have been liberal and consist chiefly of miscellany, although there is a fair proportion of standard works.

The Lamplighter.—The lamplighter who has charge of the lamps in the Trinity Buildings District, denies the statement that the lamps were not lighted in that locality at the proper time, and says the Policeman who was injured by falling into the area ought not to have attributed the accident to any neglect on his part.

Foreign Paupers.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, it was stated that six paupers and prisoners, which were discharged from the English prisons and their passages paid by the Prisoners' Aid Society, arrived by the ship *Margaret Evans*. The owners of the vessel were required to give bond to answer.

United States Consul to Cork.—Mr. Patrick Devine, the newly appointed United States Consul to Cork, Ireland, appeared yesterday at the United States District Attorney's Office, and executed to Mr. Roosevelt the usual Bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium; Judge Lane, of Ohio; Lieut. H. A. Hascall, of the U. S. A.; M. B. Jenkins, of Providence; J. A. Kay, of Philadelphia; and E. Jeffries, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Latham and family, of Californ[illegible]; Tremain, of Albany; A. Ransom of [illegible]; Hon. L. Howell, of Bath; N. Can and F[illegible] Albany; A. S[illegible]ton; R. Sexton, of Connec[illegible] D. Tiffany, of Bos[illegible]fornia; and T. T. Baine[illegible] Dr. Birdsall, of Ca[illegible] St. Nicholas Hotel. [illegible] of Washington, are at the [illegible]

Hon. W. H. Hoo[illegible]per and family, of Utah; J. O. Ha[illegible]; J. H. Ba[illegible]nia; A. G. Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn.; [illegible], of Michigan; T. Richmond, of New Orleans; L. C. Stebbins, of Texas; Capt. Field, of the United States Army; E. P. Marsellus, of California; Dr. T. F. Belton of England, and S. B. Henry, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. B. F. Rexford and W. Buck, of Chenango County; A. D. Ward, of Boston; W. N. Howard, of Philadelphia; G. Holbrook, of Connecticut; S. A. Porter, of Ohio, and R. S. Hatch, of Illinois, are at the Astor House.

Lieut. T. C. Harris and J. McMillan, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Destructive Fire in Nassau-street.

At about 12 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the large building Nos. 114 and 116 Nassau-street, occupied in the basement by Mr. Taylor as a restaurant, first floor by H. Griffin & Son, importer of book-binder's materials, and on the upper floors by J. N. Stearns & Co, proprietors of *Merry's Museum* and the *Youths' Cabinet*; Darling's Liver Regulator; Norton's U. S. Mercantile Agency, and Ellis, Starr & Co. as a book bindery.

The fire originated on the upper floor, and was undoubtedly burning several hours, as persons who had business in the neighborhood early in the evening, the police and insurance patrol, detected a strong smell of smoke in the atmosphere. This led to an investigation, but several hours intervened before the fire was discovered as above stated.

The windows of the building being secured with iron shutters, it was impossible for the firemen to get at work as quickly as they would otherwise have done, and through the delay thus occasioned, the the flames rapidly extended from floor to floor.

Holes were cut in the roof through which the fire soon soon burst, and the brilliant flames which leaped upwards from the burning mass, illuminated the lower part of the City.

Apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the buildings in the rear, between which and the house on fire a slight space only intervened. The rear buildings were however well protected with iron shutters, over which copious streams of water were poured by the firemen.

The building in which the fire originated was totally destroyed, together with the stock, fixtures, machinery, &c., of the occupants.

The stock of Espenchied, the hatter, in building No. 118, was considerably damaged by water, as was also the stock of Campbell, Hall & Co., paper-dealer, in building No. 110.

The fire raged with almost uncontrollable fury for several hours, and it was only by the united and persevering exertions on the part of the firemen that a more serious conflagration was prevented.

The total loss will not fall far short of $60,000.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

PATIENTS TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW HOSPITAL—REQUISITION ON THE COMPTROLLER—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, President Draper in the Chair. We present the following abstract from the report of the Committee of the Whole: 438 persons were transferred to the Workhouse from the 1st to the 28th of March, inclusive. There were the usual number of "revolvers" in the assortment.

Albert Fairfax, M. D., has been appointed Assistant Physician at the Nursery Hospital, in place of Dr. J. N. Holmes, whose term expires on the 1st of April.

The distribution of out-door relief is to be discontinued at the end of this month. After that time applications will be thoroughly examined, and passed upon by the Commissioners.

The milk contract has been renewed with W. F. Clark, of Chester, Orange County, for one year, at the rate of three cents a quart for the first quarter, and three and a half cents for the remaining nine months.

The milk is guaranteed pure. A contract has been made with David Parker to furnish two washing-machines of eight tubs each, for $800, and Samuel Secor was contracted with for an iron tank at the same place for $100. All persons requiring medical treatment in the Workhouse, Almshouse and Penitentiary, are to be transferred to the new Hospital, where complete arrangements are made for their reception and treatment.

The President was directed by resolution, to draw his warrant on the Corporation for the sum of $100,-000, for the use of the Department.

Number remaining in the institutions March 16		8,882
Admitted from 17th to 23d		1,834
Total		10,716
Died	51	
Discharged	1,505	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	335	
Sent to State Prison	2	—1 893
Remaining March 23		8,824
Decrease		59

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Next to Mr. Forrest's unprecedented engagement, the most auspicious event of the season is the return home of Nixon's Royal Circus, which took place last evening, and was witnessed by an audience packed to the steaming point. The troupe has lately been in Havana, and in that gay capital has enjoyed a success which was not, we hope, quite so bad a failure as ordinary successes are apt to be there. The Hanlons were greatly admired; Zoyara created a sensation, and a Spanish Clown revenged himself on his species by making jokes, which, it may readily be believed, were no better than they should be. All this without the horses, which, after all, constitute a portion of the attractions. Mr. Nixon returned a short time since flushed with his triumph, and with his really excellent troupe will remain at his present quarters until the 1st of May, when it is expected the house will be rented for other purposes. The performances last evening were thoroughly excellent—the Cline Brothers, very capital acrobats, taking the place of the Hanlons, who are temporarily disabled by a broken neck, back-bone, or other trifle of the kind. Mlle. Zoyara made her appearance in a brilliant act of equitation, and was warmly received by the audience.

The next performances will take place on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the youngsters, and in the evening for those of larger growth.

Naval Intelligence.

ADMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The Board of Engineers, which has been in session at the Navy-yard for nearly one month, has adjourned, and reported the following candidates passed:

For Promotion.—First Asst. Engineer Charles B. Loring, to be Chief Engineer; Second Asst. Jackson McElwell, to be First Assistant; Third Assts. John W. Lyman, London Campbell, and Oscar H. Luckey, to be Second Assistants.

For admission as Third Assistant Engineers: 1. Alfred Hendricks, of Wilmington, N. C. 2. Alfred Adamson, of Wisconsin. 3. N. Beach Clark, of Pennsylvania. 4. J. R. McNavy, Brooklyn. 5. John D. Van Buren, Newburg, N. Y. 6. Webster Lane, Weymouth, Mass. 7. W. C. Fuller, Washington, D. C. 8. M. C. Monroe, Buffalo, N. Y. 9. W. J. Montgomery, New-York. 10. James Butterworth, Boston. 11. Daniel Green, Troy, N. Y.

About one-half of the candidates who presented themselves for promotion failed to pass the Board.

Charles K. Graham, Civil Engineer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, received his dismissal yesterday. His department will probably be turned over to Chief-Engineer King, one of the ablest officers in the entire corps.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER WALKE.

The finding of the recent Court-martial in the case of Commander Walke, has been rendered. The charges were as follows:

1. Bringing the storeship *Supply* to New-York without orders or authority, and not having been relieved from his station.

2. *First Specification*—Disobedience of orders in not returning from Pensacola to Vera Cruz, as ordered by Flag officer Pendergrast.

Second Specification—Bringing the *Supply* to New-York from Pensacola, in disobedience of Capt. James Armstrong, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, directing said Walke to return to Vera Cruz.

The following is the official record of the finding, which we find in the Brooklyn *Times*:

Navy Department, March 22, 1861.

Sir: The finding and sentence of the Naval Court-Martial, by which you were recently tried, are in these terms:

The specification of the first charge, proven.

Of the first charge, not guilty.

Of the first specification of the second charge, proven.

Of the second specification of the second charge, not proven.

Of the second charge, guilty.

The Court do, therefore, sentence the said Henry Walke, Commander U. S. Navy, as follows:

To be admonished by the Secretary of the Navy.

The mild sentence which the Court has passed is occasioned by the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances in which Commander Walke was placed.

I have confirmed this sentence. In carrying it into execution it is my duty, lest you should misconstrue the lenity exhibited by the Court in your case, to remind you that the disobedience, by an officer, of a positive and lawful order of his superior, is one of the gravest of military offences. It strikes at the very foundation of discipline; and, therefore, in all cases, when wilful and deliberate [illegible] should be met with effectual rebuke. I am willing to trust to the judgment of the Court that the circumstances in your case are sufficiently palliating to exempt you from the proper punishment for such an offence; but I would admonish you not to be misled as to the character of the offence.

You are relieved from arrest.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

Commander Henry Walke, U. S. Navy, New-York.

The judgment of the Court is considered purely technical.

Northern and Southern Army Officers.

Washington City, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have, this morning, for the first time, seen the following article, which I request you to publish, with the remarks following it:

To the Editor of the Herald:

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 10, 1861.

I notice in the Times of the 7th of March an editorial which reflects somewhat on officers of the Army who are by birth and feeling Southerners. The editors of the Times are endeavoring to carry out the views of Gen. Scott, namely, that in these days of trial, trust none but Northern officers. I have only to refer you to the case of Capt. Arnold Elzy, of the Second Artillery, who was deprived of his command in Washington. A better, braver and more efficient officer you cannot find in the Army, and his qualifications as an officer are not accompanied with the desire that his name should be renowned for the spilling of the blood of his fellow citizens. The article in the Times is a libel on the officers of the Army from the South. And the only way, I suppose, the article can be met must be with the pen, and I know your hand can do it.

ANDERSON MERCHANT,

Lieutenant Second Artillery.

Lieut. Anderson Merchant, of the Second Artillery, has in this paragraph: "The Editors of the Times are endeavoring *to carry out the views of Gen. Scott, namely, that in these days of trial trust none but Northern officers*," shown such bad taste, he being an officer of the United States Army, and such entire ignorance of the true state of the case, that I give you, as a sufficient refutation of his slander of his Commanding-General, the following facts, which are within my personal knowledge. There are on duty, in this City, belonging to the Artillery Batallion, from which Capt. Elzy was transferred, and under the immediate eye of Gen. Scott, the following officers of and from the South—*four* from Virginia; *one* from Maryland; *two* from North Carolina; *one* from Kentucky; *one* from the District of Columbia, and *one* from Georgia; and of these, three command companies.

In the case of Capt. Elzy, to which the writer refers, I have only to say that his being a Southerner had nothing whatever to do with his removal, which was caused solely by, to use the mildest terms, his own imprudence and indiscretion.

My name accompanies this. JUSTICE.

New-Jersey.

National Union Democratic City Convention.—The delegates to the above Convention held an adjourned meeting last night at Cooper Hall, in Jersey City. A motion to withdraw the name of Mr. Thos. E. Tilden, for Recorder, was lost by a tie vote. Nearly all of the Democratic delegates then withdrew. Patrick H. Nugent then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*. The motion was lost, when he withdrew, leaving only Messrs. Keenan, Wortendyke and Cox to represent the Democracy in the Convention. The following nominations were then made: For Assessors, Louis M. DeCamp (Amer.) and Smith Mead (Dem.) Collector of Taxes, Samuel A. French (Dem.) Water Commissioners, John Cassidy (short term) and Ephraim Pray (long term.) The nomination of Mr. Augustus A. Hardenbergh, for Mayor, was not positively accepted. He left the matter in the hands of the Convention. It is stated that Hon. Samuel A. French will be nominated by his friends for Mayor.

Arrest of Kidnappers.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Wright, captain of a canal boat, and his wife, were arrested by officer Callahan, of Jersey City, charged with having, in September last, abducted a little girl nine years of age, named Sarah, daughter of Mary Haggerty, residing in Sussex street. The accused parties, upon being taken before Recorder Tilden, stated, that in September last the little girl came on board of their boat, and asked to remain there awhile as her mother was away from home. The child remained on board, and soon after the boat left and they took her with them to their home at Mauch Chunk, Pa., where she has since remained. Wright and his wife arrived in Jersey City yesterday for the purpose of resuming their business of boating. Mrs. Haggerty, learning that they were in the city, at once caused their arrest. Recorder Tilden committed them to prison, and refused to take any bail until they produced the child.

Republican City Nominating Convention.—The delegates to the Republican City Nominating Convention met last night at Wellwood Hall, in Jersey City, for the purpose of making nominations for the coming charter election. Mr. William J. Stitt was chosen President, and J. W. Pangborn Secretary. The following was the vote on the first ballot for Mayor: Cornelius Van Vorst, (present incumbent,) 16 votes; David S. Manners, 1; Joseph Edge, 1; Ex-Alderman Davenport, 1; Blank, 5. The nomination of His Honor Mayor Van Vorst, was, thereupon, made unanimous, and was subsequently accepted by him. The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Sons of Temperance.—Fidelity Division No. 2 Sons of Temperance, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. P., John G. Langston; W. A., Daniel Pickens; F. S., Nathaniel Ellis; Treasurer, Nehemiah Knapp; R. S., George Richardson; A. R. S., James Wier; C., Wm H. Murday; A. C., Mr. Snowden; J. S., Wm. Alexander; O. S., James Goulding; Chaplain, Henry Steele. The installation will take place on Monday next.

Charge Against an Alderman.—Complaint was made before Recorder Tilden, of Jersey City, yesterday, charging Alderman Hoffman with violating a City ordinance by selling goods at auction without a license. The City Attorney gave it as his opinion that a man had a right to sell his own goods by auction, and the Recorder accordingly declined to issue a warrant.

Fire in the Hudson House.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire was discovered on the roof of the Hudson House, in York-street, Jersey City, occupied by Mr. Warner. It was soon extinguished. Damage by fire and water about $150; covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was not known.

Arrest on a Charge of Selling Lottery Tickets.—Wm. Taylor, keeper of an Exchange Office in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on complaint of selling lottery and policy tickets. Recorder Tilden required accused to give $1,100 bonds to answer before the Grand Jury.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. Charles S. Turnbull, of the Metropolitan Police, who has been suffering for the past two months under an acute attack of rheumatism, is now convalescent, and, probably, will soon resume command of the Police in the Seventeenth Ward. Capt. Turnbull has been connected with the Department more than twelve years, and his many acquaintances, formed during his long tenure of office, will rejoice to hear of his restoration to health, particularly as at one time his physicians despaired of his recovery, and some enterprising newsmongers went so far as to publish his demise in the evening papers.

—Mrs. Lieut Slemmer is receiving honors wherever she goes. The citizens of Burlington, N. J., where she formerly resided, and where she lately made a visit, honored her with a serenade a few evenings since. Just now she is staying in Philadelphia. Her appearance in a private box at the Arch-street Theatre created a marked sensation.

—Hon. W. L. Yancey was a little while ago presented with a cane by his admirers, and now Benjamin Robertson, of Kentucky, has sent him a splendid pair of dark bay horses. Is there any significance in the fact that Mr. Yancey's gifts are all aids to travel?

—The Floyd (Ga.) Cavalry, numbering 40 men, represent taxable property to the amount of $736,000—or an average of $18,400 each. Hon. John W. H. Underwood, Ex-M. C., and Hon. T. J. Word, Mayor of Rome, Ga., are privates in this company.

—Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor, for five years a missionary from the M. E. Church (South) to China, is now lecturing in Savannah on the manners and customs of the people of that country.

—Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was among the callers on President Lincoln a few days since.

—Mr. O. P. Haines, of the Petersburgh *Express*, has become connected with the Richmond *Examiner*.

A Retired Editor.

Moses Y. Beach, Esq., formerly well known as the publisher of the New-York *Sun*, from which he retired into private life, some years since, still continues to manifest his interest in the welfare of the people by acts of munificence, for these hard times, that are seldom made known outside of his immediate sphere.

In a late New-Haven paper we see chronicled an act that does honor to the head and heart of Moses Y. Beach, who has given over $500 distributed in prizes throughout all the Common Schools of his native town—Wallingford, Conn.

On March 14, the children gathered to the number of over 600, notwithstanding a violent snow-storm, and marched in procession to the magnificent residence of Mr. Beach, where they saluted him with cheers and several spirit-stirring airs, performed by the Wallingford Brass Band. They then proceeded to Wallace's Hall, where the prizes were competed for, and distributed for various performances, the most prominent being for proficiency in arithmetic, spelling, writing, &c. Mr. Beach exhibited his great good sense in designating prizes for punctuality, cleanliness in the care of books, and for minor details of school life, more particularly appreciated by children.

Afterwards, speeches were made by teachers, Ward Trustees, &c. The State Superintendent of Common Schools, who was present, said, in the course of his remarks, "That he formerly knew Moses Y. Beach, and knew the New-York *Sun*, and from such knowledge, and the evidence adduced on the present occasion, he thought they would all feel that Moses Y. Beach knew what the people wanted. [Cheers, and cries of 'That is so,' &c.] He thought Mr. Beach would prove a greater benefactor to the children of his native town, by encouraging them in the paths of knowledge, than if he were to make each of the little ones he saw before him a present of one hundred golden dollars." [Applause]

The crowning act of the day was the unexpected addition of a book to each scholar as they marched out of the Hall at the conclusion of the programme.

Previous to this display, Mr. Beach had caused, during the year, monthly prizes in money, to be distributed, the beneficial effects of which had been so marked that he was induced to offer the prizes just competed for in the annual gathering of children from all the town schools.

We are glad to learn that next year Mr. Beach will offer over one thousand dollars in prizes, and we congratulate our friend that he has the means of rendering the declining years of his life so pleasant by such deeds of kindness to the rising generation, who will no doubt cherish his memory as an earnest friend of the cause of education.

Sic Vos Non Vobis.—A morning paper ascribes to Mr. Sidney S. Norton, an entry clerk in the Custom-house, great merit in causing the stoppage of vessels supposed to be engaged in the Slave trade. Mr. Norton, when he was living at Port Jefferson, on Long Island, did cause the arrest of the yacht *Wanderer*, but beyond that we have failed to learn of his services in this respect. The morning journal probably means to refer to Mr. James L. Degraw, clearance clerk of the Naval Office, who, to our knowledge, has been most active and instrumental in exposing the slavers. The *Storm King*, the *Josephine*, the *Cora*, the bark *Kate*, the *Maraquita*, the *Bonita*, and others, might be referred to as the evidences of his zeal. It is worthy of remark, however, what a change of sentiment the incoming of a new Administration is producing among the Democratic officials on the subject of the slave traffic.—*Evening Post.*

[Advertisement.]

Decidedly Brilliant.—Knox has gone and done it. Not satisfied with the success of the past, he has produced a Spring Hat that, in style and material, outstrips all of his previous productions, and which is pronounced by those who have seen it a marvel of elegance and beauty. Price only $4. Gentlemen of taste always buy their hats of KNOX. Those who are ambitious to be so considered should visit his store, No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, Colds, and Hoarseness of the worst kind are quickly and safely removed by using Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Over a thousand cases in this City alone have, during this Winter, been completely cured by these extraordinary medicines.

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Spring patterns of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices, at Hiram Anderson's Salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A Clerkship or Trade.—Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, can, by an examination of your head, tell you what to undertake, with a reasonable hope of success. Charts, with full written description and advice, given daily.

[Advertisement.]

Secession may create some excitement, but Barnum is storming the public mind with his unparalleled attractions and filling his Museum with delighted visiters daily.

Markets by Telegraph.

Norfolk, Thursday, March 28.

Corn—Receipts, 100,000 bush.; market active; White, 62c @64c.; Yellow, 63c.@63½c.; Mixed, 60c. Cotton is firm and active, with large sales; good running lots, 12⅛c.; Select, 12⅜c.; Inferior dull at 10½c.@11⅛c. Naval Stores in limited demand; Tar dull at $1 50@$1 60. Staves active; red oak hhds., 37c.; white, 66c. Flour quiet; family brands, $7 75@$8 35; superfine, $6@$6 50.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 28.

Flour steady; Ohio, $5@$5 12½. Wheat steady; red, $1 27@$1 30; white, $1 40@$1 65. Corn firm, at 53c.@57c.; yellow, 56c.@58c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee advanced ⅛c; Rio at 12⅞c.@13½c. Whisky dull, at 17c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, March 28.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm; sales 6,000 bushels Red, $1 28@$1 30; Kentucky White, $1 45½. Corn active; Southern Yellow at 58½c.@ 60c. Mess Pork, $17 25; Prime, $15. Lard, 10c. Whisky dull, 17½c. @18c.

Cincinnati, Thursday, March 28.

Flour—The market is excited and unsettled, and holders demand an advance; $4 69 ℔ bbl. was asked at the close. Whisky has declined to 13c.@ 13¼c. Provisions dull. Money unchanged.

New-Orleans, Thursday, March 28.

Cotton firm. Sales of 9,000 bales to-day; Middling, 12c@13c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 5c.@6c. Molasses, 25c. Flour dull; Ohio, $5. Corn—Mixed, 55c.@57c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.

Mobile, Monday, March 27.

Cotton——Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales; middling, 12c.@12¼c. The market is firm.

Charleston, Wednesday, March 27.

Cotton sales, to day, 500 bales, at prices ranging from 11½c.@13c.; market firm.

Augusta, Wednesday, March 27.

Cotton market unchanged and little offering.

Passengers Arrived.

Mar. 28.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Tucker Misses Maggie and Annie and Master Ellis Tucker, Mr. Bailey and lady, Mr. Nora Jazzaro and lady, George Rizze and lady, Hugh Donohue and lady, Mr. Adolphus, Miss Mason, Miss Barker, Mrs. Comerford and friend, Miss Mary McAuliffe, John Raymond and lady, Frank Solomon and lady, Rt Rev. E. Connell, Rev. Francis Blake, Rev. John Mackin, Mr. Leon Sampson, John Mackay, George S Harwood, John G. Sidey, Wm. E. Spencer, Francis Lopay, Charles Kirkpatrick, George Mallinson, Edward Hope, Henry Guillee, George Jackson, B. Fitzpatrick, Wm. Harty, John W. Schmidt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 51 | Sun sets..... 6 21 | Moon rises. 10 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 38 | Gov. Island..10 27 | Hell Gate....11 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Madgie, Bell, Philadelphia; Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Wizard King, Cone, London, Geo. E. Cook; Noonday, Henry, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Commodore, Bliss, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks L. Stewart, Davis, St. Jago, J. Thompson; Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brigs Abaaline, Foster, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; J. Nickerson, Evans, Lisbon.

Schooners N. Rogers, Farren, Matanzas, I. B. Gager; J. Lawrence, Rogers, Pawtucket, master; Arcola, Lewis, Norfolk, Johnson & Higgins; Clifford, Banner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; C. Knight, Wilson, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.) Petrie, Liverpool March 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 13th inst., saw ships Marshall, Cultivator, Sheridan, and Chaloner, all towing to sea; also, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound up. 14th, at Queenstown, arrived an Am. bark, showing 31 distg. pendant, and numbers 6420. 27th, lat. 47 46, lon. 69 37, passed steamship Prince Albert, hence for Galway.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Aurora, Barker, Liverpool Feb 17, with mdse. to Tapscott & Frothingham, and 220 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Had 1 death (infant) and 1 birth on the passage.

Bark Roebuck, Chase, Buenos Ayres Feb. 2, and Montevideo 6th, with hides, &c, to Reynolds & Cushman. Bark Harvest Moon, for Boston, sld. 2 ds. previous. Feb. 17, lat. 27 02 S., lon. 38 35, spoke Br. ship Honby, from Buenos Ayres, for Liverpool.

Bark Express, Sundberg, Cardenas 13 ds, with sugar and melado to P. V. King & Co. Had heavy weather on the passage: split and lost sails, &c.

Bark Ben Dorrance, (of Freeport,) Cardenas March 11, with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Agnes Lyttle, Padang Dec. 30, and crossed the Equator, in the Atlantic, March 6, with rattan, coffee, &c, to E. D Morgan & Co.

Bark David Chapin, (of Boston,) Tucker, Messina Feb. 1, passed Gibraltar 19th, with fruit to Draper & Devlin.

Bark Samuel Moxley, Jr., Holm, St. Mark's 13 ds., with cotton, &c. to Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Bark Sam Shepherd, Hathaway, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar and melado to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig N Stetson, Jr., (of Plymouth, Me.,) Pembroke, Ponce, P. R, 12 ds., with sugar, &c, to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost foretopgallantmast and jib-boom.

Brig Isadora, (of Providence,) Head, St. Johns P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. March 21, 22 and 23, had a violent gale from N. W.

Brig Giuletta (Ital.) Maresco, Naples 60 ds., with fruit to Draper & Devlin. Experienced heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig Mary Alvina, (of Boston) Ames, Matanzas 9 ds, with sugar to master. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Julia Ford, (of Hampden,) Kendrick, Trinidad 18 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Toccoa, (of Mobile,) Strandeburg, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall 13 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. A. J. De Rossett, Smith, Wilmington, N. C, 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. 25th inst., Cape Lookout bearing S. E. 75 miles, boarded a schr., water-logged and and abandoned, lumber-loaded, with spars alongside; had apparently been on fire; was painted black, with yellow stripe, and gilded billet-head; was about 300 tons burden; had been but a short time in that condition. Could not ascertain her name, the deck being level with the water.

Schr. Everglade, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Experienced very heavy weather S. of Hatteras; started bulwarks and bowsprit, split jib, &c. Night of 27th, while at anchor in the Lower Bay, lost best anchor. No date, lat. 35 10, lon. 75 25, spoke schr. Sciota, of Tremont, for Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. John Enmore, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master. Experienced N. W. gales the entire passage; sprung rudder-head, broke mainsaft, and is leaking. Was compelled to throw deck-load overboard to keep the vessel afloat.

Schr. Joseph Crandall, Megathlin, New-Orleans, via Key West 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small. Experienced heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Caroline E. Steel, (of Gloucester,) Garfield, Mansanilla 14 ds., with molasses to H. Barnet & Co. Had very heavy weather, with N. E. gales for 9 ds.

Schr. Mindora, (of Eden,) Sargent, Barcelona 17 ds., with hides to Miller & Houghton. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. John Roe, Hammond, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds, with naval stores to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, (of Harwich) Doane, Grenada — ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Herschel, (3-masted,) Birdsall, Wilmington, N. C. 4 ds., with naval stores to Watson & Mears.

Schr. J. G. Babcock, Babcock, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Wide World, Safford, Charleston 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Pierson, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. John Oliver, (of Edgarton,) Courtney, Charleston 8 ds., with rice to master.

Schr. Rebecca, McGee, Petersburgh 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. Locust, Flynn, Plymouth, N. C., 3 ds., with corn to Williams, Bee & Co.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Boyd, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Ariel, (Br.,) Anderson, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small.

Schr. George Henry, Fields, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Annie Edith Tyler, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c; Montgomery, for Newbern. Brigs W. T. Treat, for Sagua. Schooner Venloo, for Antigua.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, March 28.—Arr., ship Russia, Trow.

Arr. in Hampton Roards, ship Rapid, Keen's Island; barks Glenwood, Rio Janeiro; Tallula, Liverpool; Fannie Crenshaw, Rio Janeiro; Bremen brig Jason, Trinidad; schr. R. H Hatten, Matanzas.

BOSTON, March 28.—Arr. steamer S. R. Spaulding, Baltimore; barks Sicilian, Messina; Fleet Eagle, Havana; C. C. Hamilton, Cardenas; Pellonia, Havre; schrs. J. M. Houston, Cienfuegos; J. F. Farland, Charleston.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Arr. Harvest Queen, Havre; Emily A. Hall and W. O. Moses, Liverpool; Young Eagle, Bristol.

Miscellaneous.

The wrecking schooner H. W. Johnson, owned by Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, of this City, has been sold on private terms, to the New-York Board of Underwriters. She will proceed to the Bahama Banks to look after their interests.

Captains Merritt and Story, Underwriters' Agents, left this morning in the steamtug O. M. Pettit, to examine the sloop Surprise, (previously reported as having struck on the Bar,) they found she had sustained no damage, and she proceeded to sea, crossing the Bar at 1 o'clock P. M.

The schr. William Mason, previously reported sunk, by collision with ship Queen of the West, had a cargo of 272 hhds. of sugar, and 228 hhds. of molasses.

The ship Surprise hence for Batavia, while proceeding to sea, this morning, struck on the Bar, but came off, and is now at anchor.

Charleston, March 27—The Fred. Dyer, Schult, from Belfast, Ireland, has arrived. On the 19th inst., in lat. 30 30, lon. 73 30, experienced a heavy hurricane; saw the wrecked brig Molunkus, from Eastport, loaded with lumber, with mainmast standing, colors set, but no one on board [By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.]

Port Lewis, Mauritius, Feb. 4—The bark Fire-Fly, from Warren, R. I, with a general cargo, arrived here on the 6th ult., and sailed again on the 17th for New-Holland. The Br. ship Rowan Tree, from Calcutta, bound to New-Orleans, has just put in here in distress, leaky, and will discharge for repairs. Her cargo consists of gunny cloth and bags. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Boredon—ship, from New-Orleans for Havre, March 18, lat. 35 29, lon. 65 30.

H. V. Baxter—ship, of Bath, from Mobile for Havre, March 23, lat. 27 40, lon. 77 30.

Trenton—brig, standing W., March 19, lat. 36 50, lon. 68 20.

Rocking Home—ship, of Portsmouth, steering N. E., March 24, lat 29 41, lon. 75 16.

Southampton—ship, bound E., was signalized, March 24, lat. 39 50, lon. 68 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., March 16, bark Montezuma, Hammond, for New-York, in 2 ds.

At St. Johns, P. R., March 13, bark John Avilles, Lee, for New-York or New-Haven, ldg; schr. H. D. Squires, for Mayaguez, to load for New-York.

At Mansanilla March 14, schr. Medora, Bartlett, for Boston.

At Buenos Ayres Feb. 2, brig Corris Annie, dischg.; and others as before.

Matanzas—Arr., March 9, schr. Elite, Leary, Savannah; 10th, brig Randolph, Hallett, Havana; 11th, brigs Orlando, Savage, Boston; Tempest, McCobb, New-York; 12th brigs Francisco, Hall, Boston; Lizzie Bliss, Pearson, St. John N. B.; Mary E. Thompson, Havener, Portland; bark Medora, Webster, do.; 13th, brigs Ben Dunning, Haven, Portland; Model, Dow, do.; Proteus, Chipman, New-York; schr. G. A Fittle, Adams, Cardenas; 14th, brig Croton, Coggeshall, Bristol; schr. Lammon Dupont, Herring, Philadelphia; bark J. Winthrop, Eldridge, Boston; 15th, schrs. Nautilus, Tracy, Havana; C. L. Bucknan, Hobson, Portland; E. W. Gardner, Bournie, New-York; 17th, bark Emma F. Chase, Gilkey, Boston; brigs Sorano, Gibbs, Cardenas; Wapoo, Wilkinson, New-York; 18th, brig C. W. Ring, Corbitt, Portland; bark John Griffin, Park, Boston; 19th, barks Penobscot, Edgely, St Thomas; Kate Lincoln, Hugh, Havana; brigs C. M. Carver, Pendleton, St. Thomas; Crocus, Crowel, Havana; 20th, barks Genoa, Street, do.; W. Wilson, Collins, New-Orleans; P. R. Hazeltine, Coombs, Porto Santo; brig Harriet, Titcomb, Havana.

In port March 20, bark John Winthrop, brigs Tempest, Ocean Home, Sorano, and Wapoo, all ldg for New-York; brigs Loanna, and G. L. Buckman, do., for Boston; barks Geo. S Hunt, and Lucy A. Nichols, Falmouth; Lizzie Drew, Cork; brigs Mary E. Thompson, Portland; Model, Holmes Hole; Randolph, Portland; Black Hawk, do; Croton, Bristol; Delmont Locke, Pensacola; Harriet, Portland; Celia M. Carver, Philadelphia; Orlando, Baltimore; schrs Francisco, Porland; George A. Fittle, New-York; E. W. Gardner, do.; Nautilus, Baltimore. All ldg.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—Ships Dei Fratelli, at Liverpool; Royal Sovereign, at Falmouth, and A. Hutchinson at Belfast.

Arrived from Savannah—Ship Admiral, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Ship Lancaster, at Hamburgh.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Ship Cambrian, at Deal.

SOMETHING TO PONDER FOR ALL.

The most wicked swindling of which men mere ever guilty is done in palming off upon an unsuspecting public a spurious for a genuine article, such for example as Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. The proprietor has spent in cash to advertise and make it valuable hundreds of thousands of dollars, until

MILLIONS ON MILLIONS OF BOTTLES

are used every year, and there is but one voice as to the value of the genuine, viz.,

IT SHOULD BE USED BY BOTH OLD AND YOUNG.

The one to RESTORE and the other to PRESERVE, and if it were so used universally, gray and bald heads would be unknown, but in steps the counterfeiter, and so imitates that the unsuspecting are deceived into the use of an article perfectly valueless, if not injurious, and by underselling takes the benefits of the capital expended in making the genuine valuable, or, what is nearly as bad, puts up some stuff, alleging it to be as good, and for the same purpose, and thus leads the unwary to purchase what is of no account, and thus prevent the sale of the genuine. This has been in numberless instances done, the parties copying word for word our advertisements, merely using a different name. Reader, beware of counterfeits, no matter by what name called. Remember the universal testimony of millions in favor of Prof. O. J. WOOD'S GENUINE HAIR RESTORATIVE. Call for that, and take no other. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, and now sold by all Druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the world. All genuine family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand at No. 444 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TREMENDOUS HOUSE LAST NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) March 29, 1861,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S
TERMINAL NIGHTS
OF HIS
RENOWNED CYCLOGEAL, ECLECTIC, ACUMEN[illegible]CAL ENTERTAINMENT,
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
With all its gorgeous
CATACLYSM OF MARVELS,
THIS FRIDAY, March 29, he will give a
BENEFIT TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE THISTLE,
Under the patronage of the Caledonian Club and the Seventy-ninth Regiment.
In the course of the evening
A GRAND CONCERT,
For which
Mr. Sam. Cowell, Mr. Aynsley Cooke, Mr. Harry [illegible]son, Mr. and Miss Bessie Hingston Kerr, have k[illegible] tendered George Simpson, Miss Agnes Sutherland, [illegible] H. Lyons their services.
A MAGNIFICENT MATINEE;
OR, APRES-MIDI MAGIQUE,
On SATURDAY, March 30, at 2½ o'clock.
Admission to the Academy during Prof. A[illegible] régime, 50 and 25 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. O[illegible] now open to secure seats—from 9 till 5.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON................Lessee and Manag
EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT
Of the engagement of
Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
First appearance in four years of the grand artist
AS THE ROMAN FATHER.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, March 29, will be act
Sheridan Knowles' most popular tragedy of
VIRGINIUS;
OR, THE ROMAN FATHER.
The piece is reproduced with new and appropriate scenery, wardrobe, properties, &c., and a powerful cast.
ON SATURDAY—Grand Equestrian Matinee, 2½ o'clock. Also, Circus Performance in the Evening.

FOR SALE—TEA AND GROCERY—THE OLD-established Essex Tea Market, elegantly fitted up, eight years established beside the Market, and the best stand for the business in the City, and is now doing a good cash trade. A lease. The stock and fixtures must be sold to day. Cheap for cash. Apply at 360 Grand-st.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE—CORNER BOWery and Broome st. Kept on the European plan. Newly-furnished rooms at 40c. and 50c. per day. Family rooms at 75c. to $3 per day.
W. W. LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED a young woman, (American preferred,) as seamstress and nurse, to go to Atlanta, State of Georgia. Call with references, for three days, at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large front room and closet, on second floor, furnished, to one or two single gentlemen. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

$4,500 WANTED ON AN IMPROVED farm of 240 acres, located on the Erie Railroad. For particulars, inquire of WM. A. GREEN, No. 189 West 14th st.

CROSS BUNS—AT HOWE'S CONFECTIONERY, No. 850 Broadway, and at his bakery, 106 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene.